

# A Merry Christmas And Happy New Year To All

Official Organ of the United  
Farm Federation of America

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

National Weekly Newspaper  
Merged With TNT Magazine

Independent and Special Service

Weekly News

Different



## MID-WEST FREE PRESS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



VOL III, NO 51

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5c PER COPY

# WILL THEY CALL ADLER?

## WHAT'S NEEDED IN MUSCATINE

DECORAH, Ia. — Two hundred and ten thousand dollars, the last 40 per cent of restricted time deposits of the Decorah State bank, was released to depositors last week. Since June 8, when the bank reorganization became effective, \$525,000 of time deposits has been released.

## MILK TRUST MAY BE INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON — A nationwide investigation into operations of monopolistic dairy combines appears certain as an outgrowth of the milk inquiry by a Senate sub-committee.

Terming the milk situation in Washington "shocking and detrimental to producers and consumers alike," Senator McCarran, Nevada Democrat, declared the situation in other cities should be investigated thoroughly.

"I strongly favor a national inquiry into the milk and dairy products industries in all major cities," said McCarran, who served as chairman in the Washington inquiry. "I am particularly concerned over reports I have received from Chicago."

"I probably will offer a Senate resolution when Congress opens, authorizing a general investigation."

Editor's Note: see article on page nine concerning milk trust and milk code.

## City Manager Plan Backers Arranging For Two Meetings

Proponents of the city manager plan for Muscatine have arranged for two public meetings next week, Joseph Bilkey announced today. The dates are uncertain but Mr. Bilkey hoped arrangements could be made to have the meetings on Thursday and Friday of next week.

Dr. James Alderson, former Dubuque mayor for six years, will probably be the chief speaker at both meetings. At present Dr. Alderson is a member of the Dubuque board of education and of the public library board. Mr. Bilkey said that Dr. Alderson would answer the recent speech here of Former Judge J. C. Cunningham, Dubuque, against the city manager plan.

In an appeal addressed to Muscatine citizens printed on page 14 of this week's Free Press, Mr. Bilkey invited all residents of the city to attend the two meetings.

## MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT ECONOMIES

A report by R. Husselman, consulting engineer of Cleveland, Ohio, to the Mayor and City Council of Bradford, Pa., submitted recently shows that the total savings over a period of twenty years that would be possible to the city through the establishment of a municipal light and power plant would be speaking conservatively, from five to six million dollars (\$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000).

## News Review Of The Week

Thursday, Dec. 14

ATHENS — Greek government says Samuel Insull, wanted in United States for embezzlement, must leave Greece by January 1.

CHICAGO — John Hamilton, 34, escaped Indiana convict, kills Detective William Shanley, escapes from police "trap" set to capture him.

CRESCENT CITY, Fla. — Ten children killed, 30 injured when school bus wrecked by freight train.

Friday, Dec. 15

ATHENS — Greek government extends Samuel Insull's residence permit until Jan. 31.

WASHINGTON — Acting Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau recommends income tax cuts for small taxpayers and elimination of means for tax dodging.

Saturday, Dec. 16

MIAMI — Col. Lindbergh and Please turn to page sixteen

## INDIANA UTILITIES CHIEFS INDICTED AS EMBEZZLERS

CROWN POINT, Ind. — Charged with embezzlement of at least three million dollars from the Northern Indiana Public Service Company, Dell Morse Plain, president of the company, B. P. Shearon, secretary-treasurer and Thomas G. Hamilton, former director surrendered here yesterday only to be released in a short time on \$10,000 bond each.

Samuel Insull, Jr., who was indicted with the three men is expected to surrender today. Three other former directors were also indicted after a grand jury investigation.

## Three Years Young And Still Fighting

The Midwest Free Press this week enters the fourth year of publication. It was first published December 19, 1930.

To all those who have helped keep it going as a champion of the truth, the Free Press makes grateful appreciation, and hopes to justify their support by continuing the battle against those who would despoil our country.

## WHAT MR. ADLER'S NEWSPAPERS SAID

AN EDITORIAL IN MR. ADLER'S  
DAVENPORT DEMOCRAT, MON-  
DAY, DEC. 14

One can't read of the appearance of Fred White before the Iowa house to defend himself and the state highway commission, of which he is chief engineer, against charges of misconduct, without recalling the similar charges made against University of Iowa officials and the state board of education.

The "trial" of the school authorities demonstrated that they had done a big job in a fine and honest way.

Those who know Fred White and who are conversant at all with the way the highway commission has functioned in giving the state its present system of good roads, have the same confidence in him that they had in President George T. Baker of the state board of education, President Jessup of the University, and the others who were brought into the school investigation.

Charges are cheap, and easily made, but making them stick against conscientious servants of the state is another matter.

AN EDITORIAL IN MR. ADLER'S  
MUSCATINE JOURNAL MON-  
DAY, DEC. 18

Fred White, chief engineer for the state highway commission,

Please turn to page sixteen

## HOUSE ORDERS CEMENT TRUST INVESTIGATION

DES MOINES—Despite powerful pressure against continuance of the probe into the state highway commission, the house of representatives yesterday voted 60 to 43 to continue the investigation into charges of collusion on cement bids amounting to millions of dollars.

The house also specifically ordered an investigation of the purchase by the commission of a Guthrie county sandpit for \$56,500 shortly after a private purchaser had obtained the same land for approximately \$1,500. Railroad, state and county engineers, according to the charges of a special house committee, had previously rejected the same land as unsuitable for cement making.

Order General Probe

In addition to the specific recommendations for inquiry into the cement bids and gravel pits, the house ordered a general investigation of all the highway commission's workings.

The vote yesterday was the answer of state representatives to a motion filed Tuesday which would have disregarded all the startling charges made by the special house committee which investigated the commission.

Please turn to page sixteen

## REPRESENTATIVE GRELL'S CHARGES

FROM THE MIDWEST FREE PRESS, THURSDAY, DEC. 14

DES MOINES — Stifled at the last meeting of the General Assembly, sensational charges against the state highway commission are scheduled to be considered by the Legislature in a committee of the whole meeting tomorrow morning. The report of the special house committee which investigated the commission is expected to produce a great display of "fireworks" although it is reported strong efforts are being made to "soft pedal" the investigation in the same manner it was squelched in the regular session.

Of special interest is the possibility of calling E. P. Adler, Davenport banking power, head of the Lee Syndicate chain of newspapers and under cover political leader, who, according to State Representative Christian Grell, tried to induce Mr. Grell to drop the investigation.

"Not a chance," is the way one political observer here viewed the prospect of calling the publisher as a witness. "Adler is too strong to be bothered with any investigation."

Speaking at a farmers' Meeting in Tipton last September 23, Mr. Grell told of Mr. Adler's intervention in the highway probe.

"One day a page came to my seat in the House and said a gentleman wanted to see me," Mr. Grell declared. "Going to the rear of the house I found E. P. Adler and Ralph Cram, publisher and editor of the Davenport Democrat. They told me to 'lay off' the cement trust investigation. When I asked why it was explained that the Dewey Cement Company was one of the biggest industries in the Davenport district employing hundreds."

"That's all well and good, I told them and I hope the cement company continues to make money, but I'll see you in hell before I suppress the truth about this investigation."

## DELAY IN IOWA LEGISLATURE CRITICIZED BY REP. H. B. HOUGH

### Oelwein Democrat Says Is Ashamed; Asks For Explanation

DES MOINES — Aroused by repeated delays in consideration of important measures, Rep. H. B. Hough, Oelwein Democrat, on Tuesday gave a verbal tongue lashing to his legislative colleagues.

"I'm ashamed to go home," he declared. "We've been here eight weeks. We have a liquor control committee meeting twice a week and a tax revision committee meeting three times a week."

"And still we haven't got a single bill on either of the subjects we were called here to consider. I demand an answer from the chairmen of these committees as to why these bills haven't been reported out."

E. H. Fabritz, (dem.), of Wapello, chairman of liquor control, started to rise slowly, but C. L. Rice, (dem.), of Keokuk, was already on his feet.

"I couldn't hear the gentleman's questions," Rice declared.

Hough started to rise. Fabritz also got up. But Speaker George E. Miller rapped for order.

"The time has arrived for the house to go into the committee of the whole to continue our hearing on the highway commission report," he said.

Fabritz and Hough sat down. The house became a committee of the whole.

Thus went by the boards Tuesday the second effort within a week to get before the lower house the major legislation the special session was called together to consider.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



## Norman Baker



"Hello Folks"

**A HA—poor cow—poor man—** the veterinarians are now fed the bull by Dr. R. E. Shape, M. D. when he spoke to thirty-two of them in Cedar Rapids. Dr. Shape represents the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research at Princeton, New Jersey, which is run by A.M.A. M.D.'s, who refuse to investigate anything except along the cut and dry route.

He now tries to say that hog flu will become human flu and the next thing will be a recommendation perhaps by the Rockefeller Institute to the A. M. A. and the serum manufacturers that human flu is contagious from hogs. Then we will all get a shot from a new made serum taken from a filthy ulcerated hog's belly as they now shoot us with smallpox serum made from a filthy ulcerated calf's belly.

You veterinarians are smart. You stick right with Dr. Shape. He may lead you to the Rockefeller Institute, then to the serum manufacturers, then to the A. M. A., then to the United States Department of Health, then to the United States Department of Agriculture, then to the Governor of every state, to the Medical Board of every state, to the Agriculture Department of every state, and last to the Farm Bureau, to all the snooping farm agents and then the job will be done. The farmer will have to pay to have the serum shot into his hogs, or the packers won't buy them, and the veterinarians will get \$10 for every hog tail they raise just the same as you recently stole a few hundred thousand dollars from the Iowa State Treasury for lifting cow tails and injecting a serum that is not good enough to cause a T.B. cow, so near dead that she cannot stand up, to react to your serum.

You farmers better watch out and keep your hog pens locked. I wonder if the state militia will be called out to assist the Vets in raising hog tails.

**L**ITERARY DIGEST lies, misleads the public, and if they continue such rot they will discredit themselves and the readers will turn from it in disgust branding it as a propaganda sheet for the "Amateur Meat Cutters," sometimes known as the A. M. A.

On page 18 of the October 28th issue they picture three doctors, namely Greenough, Bloodgood and Healy. Then they say that the world will welcome the wonderful news spread about the College of Surgeons that three common types of disease, namely cancer of the skin, mouth and cervix "could" be eliminated as easily as diphtheria through periodic health and dental examinations. Instead of spreading bunk why don't they give the name and addresses and actual case histories of some cases they cured. They cannot do it and the Literary Digest ought to be ashamed of falling prey to such bunk because they are wealthy enough to appoint a committee of one or two and investigate the preachings of these doctors, making them give the truth, just the same as a good reporter for a newspaper goes out and gets the facts and does not rely upon what some passerby tells him.

**FRED BENDLAGE WILL DIE** soon—he let doctors operate on his throat and remove his larynx—then stick in a metal tube to enable him to talk—they Please turn to page three

### PACKER PROFITS

Dear Editor:

The packers want too much to process our low-priced hogs—\$17 a hundred for hogs bought for \$3 a hundred besides the freight and other expenses.

The poor say the meat is too salty. They would prefer to butcher a lot of hogs and cattle every week and do their own processing for summer meat and present use. The women would be glad to help and have fresh meat every week.

The supervisors in Tulsa, Okla., used this plan last winter successfully except that some people quarreled over cuts of meat, so one week cattle were all made into hamburger. The next week everyone had pork sausage.

Why can't every county in Iowa do the same?

M. F.,  
Pella, Iowa

### EICHER SEEKING PACKER CONTROL

**WASHINGTON**—Strict federal supervision of direct hog buying by packers will be urged on the farm administration this week by Representative Ed. Eicher of Iowa.

Eicher said price pegging for hogs, as advocated by Senator Murphy would be inefficient unless packers were "curbed" in their direct buying practices.

"Under present conditions, hog prices are set in a competitive market from which the big buyers and the cream of the hog crop are absent," Eicher asserted.

"If direct buying were curbed, prices set by competitive bidding would be raised."

The Iowa congressman favors congressional action which would force President Roosevelt to use the inflationary powers given him in the special session.

He said he would support legislation providing unlimited coinage of domestic silver and would propose an amendment to the "inflation amendment" of the farm act enabling new currency to be used in meeting "called" as well as maturing federal obligations.

### OVERPRODUCTION

Dear Editor:

Any man who talks over production—who advocates curtailing crops, meat production, or the necessities of life in any way to raise the price against millions of poor men and women and children who are going hungry, cold and destitute—is nothing more than a fool and a hypocrite. Give these millions employment at living wages and you won't have to curtail production.

B. T.,  
Des Moines, Iowa

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## TEN MILLIONS STILL JOBLESS

**WASHINGTON**—An upward trend in industry, after the fall slump, is indicated by recent reports. The American Federation of Labor, in its monthly survey of business, says that "basic gains" are continuing, with "encouraging developments" in industry. The survey reiterates warnings that industry still has a long, long way to go before recovery and that there will be 10,000,000 or more unemployed during the winter months.

Labor, NRA officials and others have often charged that the fall slump was due to piling up production before the adoption of the NRA codes, with their higher wages and shorter hours. Industrial magnates have been very coy about admitting the truth of the charge. The first open admission before the NRA that greedy industry had worked at full blast to benefit by low wages came the day from Colley B. Court, president of the National Association of Wood Heel Manufacturers, who admitted that his industry had done exactly that.

As a consequence of this policy, employment in the industry in June, 1933, was 20 per cent over the peak of 11,000 in 1929, and production was "tremendous," Court said. After the National Industrial Recovery Act went into effect there was a swift drop in production, so that now only 25 per cent of the workers (2,750) have jobs.

It has been generally known that this practice of booming production to beat the codes was prevalent, but Court was the first industry association head to admit it at a public code hearing.

### WHERE DO THEY GET IT?

The Federal Trade Commission's recent utility investigation last week furnished one more answer to the question: "How do they get it?"

Some years ago, J. G. White & Co. and E. H. Rollins and Sons bought six little utility companies and merged them into the Northern Connecticut Power Co. They sold bonds and preferred stocks to the public for all but \$91,000 of the total purchase price, keeping the common stock for themselves. This gave them control of the company.

They collected dividends of \$75,000 in three years and a quarter on a net investment of \$91,000 and then sold out to the United Gas Improvement Co. for \$3,100,000.

All the toll to carry this high finance was taken from just 6,625 customers in six Connecticut towns.

How do they get it? They grab it, and the courts and commissions let 'em.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## TELEPHONE GIRLS STRIKE FOR RAISE

**GILLESPIE, Ill.**—Enraged at the failure of the Bell telephone system to submit to an NRA code the entire operating force of the Illinois Central Telephone Co., at Gillespie, Ill., struck against wages as low as \$7 to \$12.50 for a 48 to 59-hour week.

The entire telephone service of Gillespie and Benld, a neighboring town, was tied up.

As far as could be ascertained, this marks the first time that telephone girls have ever struck. Organized last August into the Progressive Telephone Operators, affiliated with the Progressive Trades and Labor Unions of America, the girls have marked time with their demands after company officials had promised them that, as soon as the code was signed, the union would be recognized and their demands met.

## A REAL CHRISTMAS GIFT!

It is an easy task to buy a Christmas gift for the physical needs of a friend, but more difficult to select a gift which will bring mental enjoyment.

If you want to present a really valuable present, a subscription to the Midwest Free Press for a friend will remind him each week for the coming year that you thought of more than his common needs.

A gift subscription to the Free Press is a compliment to the intellectual qualities of your friends. It may mean the opening of their eyes to the crying need for reform in the United States.

Send your gift subscriptions in now to assure a year long treat of truthful information for your friends!

## GOING LIKE FIRE It Burns, Spanks and Blisters...



Whoever Touches This Book,  
Touches A Man.

Most books are dead books, dealing with men or things or ideas completed and past. This is a live book. It is the story, down to this moment, of a man vibrantly violently alive, who has carved his way repeatedly to high success, who has repeatedly battled, like a belated St. Michael against dragons not fantasied in the minds of languid lackadaisical poets, but actually living in gross horridness upon the health, the lives, the wealth and happiness, of hundreds, thousands and millions of actual living, suffering, dying men, women and children. Order your copy now!

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The man who refused to stay down—who bounced back like a rubber ball after the most powerful interests wrecked his business,

A BOOK THAT SHOULD  
STIR CONGRESS TO ACTION.

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## Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page two)

st of the operation as follows: Chicago, Aug. 2. —The artificial larynx that Fred Bendlage of Streator, Ill., had installed in his throat three weeks ago is so successful that his doctors, Joseph C. Beck and M. Reese Guttman, say he has already learned to talk with it.

Removal of the larynx was made necessary by a cancer. Bendlage has returned to his work.

His cancer will return and he will die from cancer of the throat —it will be back in less than 18 months—watch this case—it's nothing to repeat such operations, but no doctor but a knave would even suffer a victim to it — we have had those kind of patients come to the Baker Hospital within a few months after the operation, talking through a metal tube — BUT THEY STILL HAD THEIR CANCER.

**JUDGE TAYLOR** must be off his balance — he fined a fellow \$6500 and lets doctors go free who kill—he awarded a judgment of \$6500 against Mr. Haggard in a suit of a husband that sued him because his wife died of cancer while under treatment of plasters—but he has not yet awarded a judgment to a husband whose wife died of cancer at the doctor's hands — shame on you judge—don't you know every doctor's cancer patients die from their recommended treatments of operations radium or X-rays?

The newspapers tell the women folks how to cook pie, but the way many people cook it, it is often more of a problem how to eat it.

### REAL TRUE NEWS

Dear Editor:

Please find enclosed subscription to the Free Press. I feel like I have missed a lot of real true news when I miss even one paper.

We are like many, many others, short of money, but will continue my subscription as long as possible for we are 100 per cent for the Free Press and only wish it was in the home of every family in Iowa and elsewhere.

Mrs. P. H. Allen,  
Newton, Iowa

## PROSPERITY TALK MAY BE BALLYHOO

WASHINGTON — Typical of the type of Prosperity Propaganda which is being sung to the public is the United Press dispatch issued by Secretary of Labor Perkins that 85,000 workers received jobs and \$6,000,000 was added to payrolls during the month of October. This is splendid.

And then we learn from the National Association of Manufacturers that—

A wage loss of about \$24,000,000 has resulted from 1,100 strikes throughout the country in the last four months, with lost time estimated at 7,000,000 working days.

That—  
For the very same month of October, seventy strikes brought the total for the year throughout the country to 1,630. In all these strikes 588,000 workers were involved.

"The direct cost to the employers (of four months of strikes) is approximately \$6,500,000," said the association's announcement, "and there is a further inestimable loss in the products that would have been manufactured in the work-hours wasted in strike. The four months' toll of the strike epidemic is conservatively estimated at \$30,000,000, neglecting the lost value of unproduced goods."

## INDICT BANKER AS EMBEZZLER

DANVILLE, Ind. — The Hendricks county grand jury last week returned indictments against Cleo Hunt, former cashier of the Hunter bank at Brownsburg, charging him with embezzlement as banker, embezzlement as agent, grand larceny and forgery. The charges grew out of alleged acts prior to closing of the bank in June, 1932.

Hunt is widely known in Indiana music circles and has filled engagements as a singing evangelist.

## Says Corn-Hog Plan Has Been A Failure

MOUNT VERNON, Ia. — "It is evident that the farmer is paying the processing tax on hogs," declared Dr. Chester L. Rich, head of the Cornell college economics department, at a meeting here.

"This fact is proved by the reduction in the price of hogs received by the producer since that plan went into effect."

The packers are not so much to blame as the plan, failure of which was predicted before it went into effect, explained Dr. Rich.

## OHIO UNION ASKS OUSTER OF WOLL

CLEVELAND, O. — A resolution demanding the removal of Matthew Woll as third vice president of the American Federation of Labor for a reported anti-Roosevelt speech has been adopted by the Cleveland Metal Trades Council and forwarded to William Green, president of the A. F. of L. Spokesmen for the metal trades group attacked Woll for a "sound dollar" speech made in New York.

## Calls On Lawyers To Correct Evils In Criminal Law

WICHITA, Kan. — An appeal to lawyers of the nation to initiate a campaign "for correction of evils which have developed in the prosecution of criminals" has been issued by Earle W. Evans of Wichita, president of the American Bar association.

Evans declared "administration of the criminal law in this country is a disgrace" and that the time had come to do something about it.

He asserted that the activities of America's underworld had cost the staggering sum of twelve thousand million dollars in the last two years, in addition to a large loss of human life.

## SUES TO COLLECT MONEY STOLEN BY CASHIER OF BANK

DAVENPORT — Suit for \$25,000 has been filed in federal court by D. W. Bates, state superintendent of banking, as receiver for the Union Savings Bank & Trust Co., to collect from the Maryland Casualty Co. of Baltimore on a bond said to cover Roy J. Krabbenhoft, former assistant cashier, charged with embezzlement of approximately \$130,000.

Bank officials declared audits revealed Krabbenhoft had converted bank funds to his own use up to within a few months of the closing of the institutions last December.

Krabbenhoft is serving an indeterminate term of not less than two years or more than five in Fort Madison penitentiary.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## DR. KING REPLACED BY IOWAN IN AAA

WASHINGTON — Resignation of Dr. Clyde L. King as chief of the dairy section of the agricultural adjustment administration and appointment of J. H. Mason of Des Moines, as acting chief were announced last week by Chester C. Davis, farm administrator.

Mason, who is general manager of the Des Moines Co-operative Dairy Marketing association, will assume charge of the numerous milk marketing agreements, some of which now are under attack from milk distributors.

Editor's Note: See article on page nine concerning the milk trust and milk code.

## Holiday Fares Slashed BARGAINS

Everyday — Everywhere Until Jan. 1

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Good in all equipment—space extra No surcharge.

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# LETTERS FROM READERS

## CONSERVATION LEADER CHARGES NEW BILL WILL ACHIEVE SAME PURPOSE AS MOSCOW DAM ACT

Dear Editor:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the article on the Moscow Bill which was published in the Free Press.

The Will H. Dill Conservation League of Iowa as well as other conservation groups have been handicapped in our conservation work, due to the lack of funds to aid in the educational program of same, as we carry on by voluntary contributions of time and money.

Few people in Iowa fully realize the far reaching effects for good the defeat of the proposed Moscow dam bill by a vote of 66 to 38 means to our state. This bill not only provided, by the consent of the Executive Council the diversion of 53 miles of the Cedar river but made it possible to divert any stream in the State which showed any particular, potential power possibilities. The proponents of this measure were doing this for but one purpose, that being personal gain and all of the promises, oratory and beautifully pictured benefits meant absolutely nothing as not one was incorporated in the bill.

The proponents claimed that this was the only site in this State that a project of this nature would be economically sound. I am very sorry that they were so uninformed about our rivers, and for their information and others I wish, to state, that if their bill had passed there were other projects of like nature under contemplation which would have involved other rivers in the State. It would be possible to divert the Iowa river into the Cedar above Iowa City. One might say the Executive Council would not permit this to be done yet what guarantee has any one that some future Council might not do this?

We have been unable to find anything on the statutes of Iowa which would reimburse the State or County for damage sustained by the construction of this project. It involved three major bridges, many small ones, the raising of many roads, including No. 6 primary.

The following are figures prepared by the Iowa Highway Commission Engineering department based on the figures given by the Federal Construction engineer's plans submitted during the 44th General Assembly showing the cost entailed to make these changes to the State of Iowa, alone.

Cost of earth fill for roads	\$134,254.50
Cost of riprap	\$230,000.00
Cost of paving	\$50,000.00
Alteration of bridge on (No. 6)	\$12,500.00
Borrow pit for soil	\$22,000.00
Total	\$448,754.50

The Will H. Dill League of Iowa stands for the preservation and restoration of our natural areas positively opposing indiscriminate drainage and irrigation projects, and also dams for power purposes in the streams of Iowa unless there is an urgent need for same.

We favor the establishment of artificial water areas when not combined with commercial interests. Do the people of this State think for one moment that all conservation groups in our State, including the Fish and Game Commission and the Board of Conservation would not have been here fighting for this project if it had been in the interests of conservation?

This is not the only power project which we have opposed and

have been successful in seeing the permit denied.

It is estimated this bill cost the taxpayers of Iowa many thousands of dollars as it took parts of two days this session to dispose of it. Had it passed the House it probably would have taken two days in the Senate costing possibly thousands there.

On Dec. 4th a bill was introduced, which we think is the corpse familiarly known as the Moscow Dam bill which met a very violent death, 66 to 38. Fitting ceremonies were accorded this corpse and we felt it was so deeply buried it could never come to life in this session yet here it is clothed very beautifully in the latest fashion in fact so tailored as to appeal to the rank and file of our people, the proponents believe.

This is the Anderson-Roelofs bill, Senate File 146 entitled "A bill for an act to establish and create a hydro electric power commission; to define its duties, powers and obligations; to provide for the appointment and confirmation of the members thereof; to authorize said hydro electric power commission to conserve, control and develop the waters of the state for the use and benefit of the people thereof and to establish, construct and operate electric power plants and distributing systems throughout the state; to authorize said hydro electric power commission to generate, distribute, and sell at wholesale or retail electric energy and current and to anticipate the revenue or revenues of such plant or plants and systems for a period of not to exceed 30 years, and to issue anticipatory warrants and to secure the same by first liens on or against the revenue or revenues of such plant or plants and systems to cover the cost or costs of construction, improvement, extension or operation of such plants and systems and to authorize said hydro electric power commission to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary and requisite to carry out the purposes and intents of this act."

The proponents of this Moscow Dam bill claimed there was only one project of this nature in the State which would be worthy of consideration.

Would one have to draw on his imagination very much to connect this new bill with the old as far as results desired are concerned? Don't let any one tell you there are not other sites in the State where hydro-electric plants can be established and in so doing divert some other stream for this bill gives the power to a commission to be named by the Governor; please notice, another Commission, to divert the waters of any river or stream to that of the waters of another river or stream.

It further means the taking away from the Legislators any authority in the matter of stream or river rights and also from the Executive Council. It even goes so far as to give the sole power of confirming the Governor's appointments to the Executive Council. It is attempting to put the State in business but what we object so strenuously to is that it opens the way to destroy many rivers and streams as did the Moscow Dam bill. We conservationists are opposed to the construction of any dams in streams, the diversion and drying up of bodies of water until such a time as

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

there is a just demand and then not until all other means have been resorted to and have failed. It has come to a pretty pass when the inherent rights of our people are to be turned over to a commission to be handled as so much dollars and cents. Every one in the State should be so aroused by such attempts that they would get in touch with their legislators and let them know they protest against this encroachment. Remember, if this bill is passed they may take your river next.

A. Claire Dewey, Vice President, Will H. Dill Conservation League of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

## Says Welfare Tries To Have His Spouse Earn Family Living

Hello Editor:

I was up to the welfare about a week ago to see if I could get some work. My family was out of bed clothes, eats and fuel, and one school boy sleeps on the floor in a blanket and caught cold, had to miss school on account of a sore throat.

I had registered before this for work, and I asked for some clothing and an order.

She asked me "What my wife was doing," said to "bring her up here to register for work, we'll put her on, but we can't give you a job."

Ha Ha—that is pretty rich.

I went home feeling fine.

It reminds me of the song where it says, "Let the women do the work, do the work, and the men lay around all day." But I refused to bring my wife to register. A woman of 50 years of age isn't going to make a living for my family, not yet.

Then she said "You refused to bring her so I will not help you at all." I do know of a bachelor on front street who is getting his ton of coal whenever he needs it and he is working.

I know it to be a fact.

Now when if it ever comes to a woman making my living I am going to find the deepest place in the river and jump in and say "here goes nothing."

Mrs. Fore is the one that refused this. I wish somebody would help Paw get a job and let Mother do the house work at home.

Jim Ash,  
611 W. 7th St.  
Muscatine, Iowa

## SAME OLD GANG

Dear Editor:

If any relief is to be afforded the people in the present crisis, it certainly will not come as long as we leave in the saddle the same group who have robbed, swindled and dishonestly taken from the common herd millions of dollars that did not belong to them. In checking over the group that has been placed in charge of the NRA program I find the chambers of commerce well represented, also other business groups that have always been outstanding against every measure that would benefit the masses, yet in spite of this which is certainly common knowledge to everyone, except to the politician perhaps, this same

group is now trying to make us believe that they will soon have us out of the depression.

The men who in most cases are appointed to these positions are usually the leading politicians in both parties—in other words, it makes very little difference which party is in power, both crowds are well provided for. In this state for instance not one man has been given a position who in my opinion would represent the interests of the people. On the other hand four men who were exalted to high state positions worked day and night in the last legislature against every peoples' measure proposed. All four appointments were made by the government.

Have you heard of any of the holders of Liberty bonds or other tax exempt securities offering to waive the interest on these bonds during the depression? No, yet the farmers and wage earners are virtually starving to death while these men who in the past have sold millions of dollars of worthless stock against which there is no law, for they make the law. No salvation can come through either one of the old parties so why don't you initiate for a new party which will give the people something that the promised new deal has failed to fulfill.

T. G.,  
Salt Lake City, Utah

## POLITICAL SHYSTERS

Dear Editor:

For many years the same gang of financiers have had control of the finances of the United States, and in that time millions of the people have grown poorer each year while a small group of wealthy bankers have grown extremely rich.

This has been brought about because the bankers have been thoroughly organized and worked together, using their financial power for the purpose of robbing the unorganized people.

They have used their power first for the purpose of evading tax on the large accumulation of property in the hands of a very few, and thereby thrown an unbearable tax on those who have only a small amount of property.

Secondly, they have organized banks and corporations and trusts and stock exchanges and grain exchanges and meat exchanges, until today they control by their interlocking directors every line of production and distribution in the United States.

By using their power and greed they have impoverished 98 per cent of the best people of the world.

This condition has been brought about and carried on in open daylight, and in cooperation with our high officials, who have never raised a hand for the protection of the people, until today we are a nation of poverty-stricken people in the best country in the world.

The same gang of political and financial shysters are today broadcasting ballyhoo for the purpose of keeping the people divided so they may continue to fleece the producer and then fleece the consumer. The same gang that has impoverished 100,000,000 of the people are shouting to the world that they are about to restore prosperity by taxing every poor person in the United States. They say, "Sit steady in the boat, prosperity is just around the corner."

The rich have made the depression, and they want to continue to evade tax and to rob the producer and then rob the consumer. They have grown rich by the plan in operation at present, and they will not change.

The plan in active operation at the present has almost destroyed the people of the United States. We cannot have prosperity until we change the plan that has destroyed us.

More than half of the people in

the United States are directly dependent upon the farm for their support, and until the farmer can get a living and a small profit there cannot be any prosperity.

L. D.,  
Iowa City, Ia

## FARM LOANS

Dear Editor:

Why can't the government print enough new paper money to loan every farmer who has a mortgaged farm to pay off his mortgage at 1 per cent interest a year for 20 years? Most of this money would go into circulation and the benefits would be five-fold:

The mortgage holder would get his cold cash.

The farmer would have a longer time to pay off his mortgage.

The farmer would have a lower rate of interest.

The farmer would receive 1 per cent as revenue.

Money would be put in the hands of those who need help.

It is useless to put more money into the hands of those rich who already have more than they know what to do with. That is what caused this depression.

We loaned Europe 31 billions to build battleships and for their armies and we haven't a ghost of a show of getting it back. Europe has both the money and the battleships.

Debt Ridden,  
Davenport, Iowa

## BAR POLITICS IN CWA WORK

DES MOINES — Nepotism or political patronage in obtaining civil works administration employment in Iowa will cause dismissal of the worker, it was announced this week after a bulletin was dispatched to county re-employment committee chairmen.

Hans Pfund, national re-employment director for Iowa, drafted the bulletin, which set out a number of reasons for replacing CWA workers. The bulletin was approved by E. H. Mulock, CWA administrator in Iowa.

The county committees were requested to investigate and review every workers' qualifications who has been placed on civil works projects by re-employment offices. This is to be done as soon as county quotas of men are filled.

Eight reasons for replacing CWA workers were listed in the bulletin.

1. A worker has quit a regular job to obtain a civil works job.
2. A worker has not resided in the county six months or more.
3. A worker has made false statements in regard to his number of dependents, service record, whether or not employed, term of residence in the county, etc., in filing his application.
4. If more than one member is working from each family.
5. If a worker is single and all qualified workers with the dependents have not been placed.
6. If the worker has a sustaining income from some other source.
7. If in the opinion of the committee a better qualified, more needy man has not been given work.
8. If in the opinion of the committee, the worker has been placed because of friendship, relationship, or for political reasons.

The bulletin stated "any violations found must be immediately submitted to the county re-employment committee for action and such committee must replace unqualified workers with qualified workers actually unemployed and registered with the county national re-employment office."



# As We See It

## EVERYTHING IS ROSY

For The Big Salaries Of The  
Farm Bureau Experts

The annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago went on record as approving the policies of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

It should.

The Farm Bureau was in a pretty bad way until the present program went into effect. Farmers were beginning to demand proof of its value. Revelations that two of its high officials—since “resigned”—had sought almost \$100,000 from ship interests to influence subsidies had caused more trouble. Use of tax money was being contested.

All that has been changed by the plan making county agents official representatives of the federal government in negotiating corn-hog loans. As has been pointed out in letters from farmer readers of the Free Press, the farmer even though he may be critical of the farm bureau, may join through the idea it's best to be in with the power.

Not long ago Edward A. O'Neal, the heavily salaried president of the Farm Bureau assailed United States Senator George W. Norris and Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska for what he said was their “cut-throat farm suggestions.” Mr. O'Neal said the two Nebraskans' proposals were “gangster tactics.” That will be news to the Nebraska voters who elected the two men. Fortunately for the two men, it does not seem the Nebraska voters share Mr. O'Neal's opinions.

## NOT SO SMART

There is a legend that those who live in cities are more clever than those who live on the farm. The legend seems to go that the bigger the city, the “smarter” its inhabitants.

Mayor John P. O'Brien, of New York City, overwhelmingly repudiated by the voters at the recent New York City election will retire on January 1 with a pension of \$14,933 a year.

O'Brien apparently has done nothing to justify this huge expenditure of the New York taxpayers' money except to be the loyal tool of Tammany Hall. The pension is an outrage and if the taxpayers of New York were as “smart” as reputed they would stop it.

## NOW WE'LL TELL ONE, PROFESSOR

“The Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,” this month is distributing a 14-page nicely bound booklet entitled “Prospects for Agricultural Recovery.” It is authored by Geoffrey Shepherd, whom we suspect is an expert in telling the agronomists how to increase crops.

The booklet is weighted with statistics, graphs, charts, diagrams and all the other paraphernalia by which the professors explain to the thick skulled farmers just why the old gray mare ain't worth what she used to be.

But out of the maze of statistics and figures we find the following gem of pure wisdom on page 12:

“These indexes of prices and purchasing power show that the condition of Iowa agriculture has improved much less than the condition of the country as a whole. Because of the extremely low point to which agricultural prices fell early in 1933, the rise in prices since then appears substantial. But agricultural prices are still far below normal. And since the rise in the prices of the goods farmers sell has been accom-

panied by an almost equal rise in the prices of the goods they buy, Iowa agriculture now is only slightly better off than at the lowest point of the depression.”

And again on page 13:

“It is clear that the condition of industry is now materially better than it was a year ago. It is clear that the psychological atmosphere of industry and commerce has improved. It is equally evident, however, that the condition of agriculture has not improved very much.

“In other words, the country has climbed part way up the slope of recovery to a sort of resting place; industry is in the lead, and agriculture, struggling with heavy burdens, is some distance behind.”

Which also is clear even to a country editor: But in conclusion the booklet states:

“What is the lay of the land ahead? Have we reached a ledge, beyond which the ground rises steadily? Or are we merely on a plateau, beyond which the ground may decline again? And is agriculture likely to catch up with industry, or is it going to continue to lag behind?”

“The answers to these questions depend partly upon the working out of the recovery legislation passed by the special session of Congress. This legislation embodies the sincere efforts of many earnest and thoughtful men to overcome the depression. It represents a definite attempt to take hold of our economic system and make it work better. For generations in the past, we have said ‘hands off our economic machinery; let it run itself.’ Now we are changing our thought. We are saying, ‘this economic machinery is made by man; it can be controlled by man; we are going to try to control it.’

“Can we succeed? The machinery is complex, and we do not know all that we should about it. We have much to learn. It is the purpose of this series of bulletins to point out some of the opportunities, some of the dangers that are involved, so that we may meet these problems, these opportunities, and these dangers, with the best information and the best intelligence that we possess.”

Complex is right, professor. And no doubt there are a few details of the higgledy-piggledy complicated, obfuscated labyrinth of process taxes, crop control and other synthetic measures to “help” the farmer which leave the professors just as dizzy as they leave the farmers.

Why not try something easily workable like cost of production? Or would its simple efficiency reduce the demand for professors trying to explain “farm relief” as well as the army of red tape workers now being employed?

## FOOD PROFITEERING

Government Should Stop It

The long suffering American public apparently is so accustomed to being victimized and exploited that there is no great outcry against the unwarranted and exorbitant increases in the prices of foodstuffs, wearing apparel and other necessities.

Most of us realize that some increases may be justified to help better prices for farm products, but unfortunately the price boosts are little reflected in what the farmer has been or is being paid.

A hearing before the National Recovery Administration on unwarranted price increases was to be held on December 12, but has been postponed until January 9. The reason given was lack of “properly authenticated evidence” regarding unjustified price increases.

If the NRA wants any evidence of unwarranted price boosts, investigators should be sent to the middlewest where the city man is unable to understand the great advances in foods grown by his country cousin. Especially obvious are the increases in canned goods.

Prices for foodstuffs and labor rates were advanced little by canning companies, but in some cases the processed product now costs the consumer 25 to 30 per cent more than was the case last spring.

There was no shortage of most foodstuffs; the foodstuffs division of the federal bureau of

foreign and domestic commerce reports the 1933 pack of corn was nine per cent greater than last year.

The answer is evidently profiteering. If the government will not and cannot stop it, the government's duty to its citizens is being neglected.

## BANK INCOMPETENTS

KICK THEM OUT

Most, of our nation's bankers by their ineptitude or crookedness or both have lost any claim they may have had to the trust of the people. Yet, many of them still go ahead, sublime in their ignorance that depositors are not the gullible dupes they were ten years ago.

The bankers' claims to financial omniscience have too often of late been riddled full of holes to allow any continuance of their high and mighty attitude that their actions are too complex for ordinary people to understand. Too often it has been proved the bankers themselves knew little of the way they were squandering depositors' money.

As an example of financial blundering, nothing more proves the bankers' unfitness for their jobs than the fiasco of the \$25,000,000 Lincoln building in New York City. The details came out before the Senate committee investigating bank financing.

Leslie W. Snow, second vice president of the great Chase National bank, admitted the Lincoln Office building, partially financed by the Chase Securities corporation, cost more than \$24,000,000 to construct, but was sold at auction for \$4,750,000 after going into receivership.

The committee produced a memorandum from the bank's files, showing that its affiliate, the securities concern, participated in the financing, despite the disapproval of those of its directors best posted on New York real estate values.

Snow testified that the promoters of the Lincoln building financing invested only \$3,150,000, but got in return for it most of the stock issues by the building corporation.

The public was offered a \$16,000,000 issue of first mortgage bonds and \$5,500,000 of debentures, but purchased only about a third of the debentures and left the bankers with \$3,769,000 of them.

All of the securities went into default, he said, and the building was sold at auction to the bondholders protective committee for \$4,750,000.

Yet with this and other examples of classic mismanagement of money, the same bankers who have been shown inefficient in their own business, have the audacity to go before meetings of state and national lawmakers solemnly proposing “reforms” in banking.

The biggest “reform” needed in banking is to purge it of inept and thieving men who by birth or fortuitous circumstances are in a position to speculate with other people's money.

Farmer: man who sells pumpkin for \$2.50 to \$4.00 a ton. City resident: man who buys canned pumpkin at eight cents a pound.

### Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

## MID WEST FREE PRESS

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J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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# General Features and Hints for Women



THERE IS A  
TAILORED  
and  
FEMININE  
SIDE TO  
Young  
FASHIONS

THE very frilly side of the young mode is as feminine as it can be. Note that while the late-hour silhouette is a slim, seemingly straight one, the shoulders do things about their design by adding huge clusters of ruffles. These ruffles add width to the shoulders... always a necessary thing these days. While the shoulders are feminine to the 'nth degree, the artistic collar, trim bow, and tailored buttoned arrangement of the bodice makes for an interesting contrast. (McCall 1580). Shiny, sophisticated satin is

the choice of the young group.

A daytime frock acts demure, but it is up-to-date in its every seaming. Wide lapels give width to the shoulders, while the sleeves themselves do much to add to this width. A dress of this type can be worn to the classroom practically every day and not become a bit of a bore. A bright woolen or an equally gay ribbed silk can be chosen... don't forget either that important contrast at the neckline. (McCall 7575). (By courtesy of The McCall Company.)

## HOUSEHOLD HELPS

All domestic animals should be fed three times a day and given plenty of fresh drinking water during the hot months.

New wash materials can be shrunk by squeezing out in warm water and putting out on clothes-line to dry. Iron before using.

Carrots can be made crisp and fresh before cooking by peeling and leaving in cold water for half an hour.

Old lace can be made to look new by squeezing in hot soapy water, then in cold water, and then in milk to stiffen it. Press on wrong side.

Clean wicker, reed, cane or split hickory furniture by washing with mild suds applied with a brush.

When an electric light bulb breaks off short, leaving the metal part in the socket push a large cork firmly into the socket and you can unscrew the thing without cutting your fingers.

The best hint of the season is that old gag about "Eat what you can, and can what you can't."

Cold buttermilk is a highly nutritious and ideal hot-weather drink.

A piece of lace or net, starched and put under a hole in a lace curtain, then pressed smooth with a hot iron will scarcely be detected.

Mrs. W. G. Benninger,  
Oelwein, Iowa

When you make mush to fry, use milk instead of water it browns quicker and nicer.

Mrs. Geo. Brooks,  
Berwick, Ill.

Add two tablespoons salt in bluing water and clothes will not become streaked.

Mrs. C. Brooks,  
Berwick, Ill.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## YOUR RECIPES

Help the other readers of the Midwest Free Press to cook. Send in the recipes you like best, sign your name and address, and they will be published.

When serving tea, try using slices of oranges instead of lemon. The flavor is delicious.

Mrs. F. Eckelberg,  
Preston, Iowa

Using a warm iron when cutting out clothing will be better than pins and weights on paper patterns. Simply lay pattern on the material and press with the warm iron. The pattern will cling to the goods.

Mrs. F. Eckelberg,  
Preston, Iowa

To make a fern grow rapidly and thrive well use the bloody water you wash a chicken with when cleaning to water the fern with.

Mrs. W. H. Myers,  
Springville, Iowa

When cleaning fabrics with gasoline add a little salt to prevent leaving rings.

Mrs. O. F. Perry,  
Carthage, Ill.

Before trying to break a coconut, put it in the oven to warm first, a slight blow will break it and shell will come off easily.

Mrs. Brooks,  
Berwick, Ill.

To keep a dish from sliding when putting it directly on the ice, place the dish on a jar ring.

Mrs. C. Olinger,  
Davenport, Iowa

## BUY GRADED BEEF FOR FULL VALUE

If you want the best value for your money in beef, buy Government graded meat. You are sure then of its quality. Beef graded by the United States Government carries a stamp which is the Government's guarantee that the piece you buy is sound and wholesome meat, and exactly the grade you want.

U. S. graded beef carries the stamp on each piece. This stamp shows not only its grade but the class or kind of beef.

There are 3 classes or kinds of beef:

Steer, heifer and cow.

There are 4 leading grade terms describing standards of quality:

Prime, choice, good and medium.

"Choice" is the grade term describing the highest type of cow beef. There is no "prime" cow beef. For steer and heifer beef there are the above four grades.

Graded steer beef is stamped "Steer" followed by the grade term; heifer beef is stamped "heifer" followed by the grade term; cow beef is stamped "cow" followed by the grade term.

Do not confuse the U. S. grade stamp with the U. S. inspection stamp. Purple ink is used for both. Beef shipped in interstate commerce must be inspected by the Government to establish its fitness for human consumption. Graded beef carries both the U. S. inspection stamp and the U. S. grade stamp.

This Government graded beef should not cost you one cent more than meat sold to you for the same grade but not bearing the U. S. grade stamp. Grading service is now performed in 14 cities. Housewives in other cities can get Government graded meat if they demand it from their butchers.

(Do you wonder why you seldom or never see articles like the above in some newspapers? It is because many newspapers, dominated by their advertisers dare not give completely true information for fear of losing advertising. The Midwest Free Press does not keep the TRUTH from its readers to get advertising! Why not help spread truth by giving or mailing this copy of the Free Press to a friend suggesting he also subscribe to the Free Press?)

## Chain Stores Given Biggest Discounts

WASHINGTON — The Federal trade commission reports a study of 1929 and 1930 data had shown that chain store grocery systems received nearly twice as great special discounts and allowances from manufacturers as wholesalers and co-operative chains.

"The average rates of allowances on total sales of all manufacturers to chain store systems (1.89 per cent in 1929 and 2.02 per cent in 1930)," the report said, "were more than twice the rate to wholesalers (0.87 per cent in 1929 and 0.91 per cent in 1930) and almost twice those given to co-operative chains (1.00 per cent in 1929 and 1.04 per cent in 1930)."

## X-RAY KILLS NURSE

London — A nurse was electrocuted by a shock of 50,000 volts while helping to X-ray a patient, an inquest was told. The victim was Dorothy Barnes, 26, Dr. R. H. Swinglehurst said the nurse stood back when the exposure was begun. Then she put her hand forward to press the blanket, and there was a crack and a spark.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## Kitchen-Cup-lets by Della Taylor

In Lent we all eat many fish. And find they make a splendid dish. They tell us that they give us brains. At any rate—it's worth our pains.

The Lenten season preceding Easter is always one in which fish and other kinds of sea food truly come into their own as the chief courses for many home menus. Whether you observe the period of Lent or not, I am quite sure you will find the following recipes well worth



trying for the variety they will add to your dinner table.

**Baked Halibut**  
1 lb. halibut (one piece) 1 cup water  
2 cups tomatoes 1 onion, chopped  
1/2 tablespoon sugar 3 cloves  
(Mix all of the above ingredients, except the halibut, together.)

Make a sauce of:  
3 tablespoons butter 1/2 teaspoon salt  
3 tablespoons flour 1/2 teaspoon pepper  
Add sauce to first mixture. Cook ten minutes. Pour half of this over fish and bake for 35 minutes, basting frequently. Serve the other half of the sauce with the fish and garnish with parsley.

Another delicious way of preparing halibut is:

**Hollanded Halibut**  
Arrange 6 thin slices of fat salt pork in a dripping pan. Cover with 1 small onion thinly sliced and add a tiny piece of bay leaf. Wipe a two pound piece of halibut and place on the onion and pork. Cream 3 tablespoons of butter and 3 tablespoons of flour and spread on the fish. Cover with 1/2 cup of buttered cracker crumbs and arrange thin slices of fat salt pork over the crumbs. Cover and bake for 50 minutes in a moderate oven, removing the cover the last fifteen minutes in order to brown the crumbs. Remove to hot serving dish and garnish with thin slices of lemon and sprinkle with paprika.

Here is a recipe for a Salmon Loaf made with canned salmon. It has a delicious sauce.

**Salmon Loaf**  
1 large can salmon 4 tablespoons melted butter  
4 well beaten eggs 1/2 cup bread crumbs  
pepper, salt, parsley to taste

Rub butter into salmon; put crumbs into eggs. Mix all together, season and mold into a buttered mold. Let steam for one hour.

**Sauce for Salmon Loaf**  
1 cup hot milk thickened with 1 tablespoon of flour or corn starch. Add 1 tablespoon of butter and liquor of the salmon, 1 tablespoon of tomato catsup, 1 egg. Boil for one minute and, before serving, pour over mold.

A very economical way of fooling your family into thinking they are having Lobster a la Newberg, is to serve them:

**Mock Lobster Newberg**  
1 cup of tomatoes stewed with 1/2 teaspoon sugar; add 1 scant cup of dried beef shredded and 1 heaping cup grated cheese. When the cheese is melted, add 1 egg slightly beaten and cook 1 minute. Red pepper should be added to taste.

Shrimp Wiggle has always seemed to have such an intriguing name to me. Try this recipe and you will find that it is equally as intriguing in taste:

**Shrimp Wiggle**  
1 can shrimp 1 can French peas  
1 dozen olives, chopped fine  
Melt 1 tablespoon butter in dish. Add 2 tablespoons flour and 2 cups of milk. Cook, season to taste and then add shrimp, peas and olives. Serve at once on toast.

And here are some "hunches" you may find interesting to know and use! The principal thing to remember when you buy fish is that they must be fresh. This may be determined by the fullness, clearness, and prominence of the eyes and firmness of the flesh.

Coffee sprinkled on raw fish will keep the fish odor from scenting the refrigerator. It will not discolor the fish and can easily be wiped off.

A tablespoon of vinegar added to the water in which fish is boiled will whiten the meat and make it firmer.

MAKE  
YOUR

OWN

Accessories!



HAVE you often wished it were possible for you to create tricky accessories to complete your costumes... and to lend variety of your wardrobe? Almost everyone has... particularly nowadays when one frock often has to do the work of two. The accessory set sketched is an answer to this problem... a perfect answer, if there ever was one! It consists of five pieces... a perky pointed hat with a sailor collar to accompany it... and a down-in-front beret with a hand-

kerchief bib collar and belt to complete that ensemble. (McCall Printed Pattern 7566). Of course, the pieces can be changed around any way you wish.

With a set like this you can take one neutral toned frock and, by varying the colors of your accessories, you can make your friends think you've quite a wardrobe. Remember, too, that they make stunning and inexpensive Christmas gifts! (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

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# BOOTLEG MEDICINE

Quite a hullabaloo has been kicked up over the proposal of Prof. Rex Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, that the long-honored Wiley Pure Food and Drug bill be scrapped and a similar one (to be known as the Tugwell bill) substituted for it.

This proposal, taken only at its face value, would be merely ridiculous were it not for the fact that several innocent little jokers in the bill threaten the very health of America. And, incidentally, they threaten the existence and the investments of every packaged medicine manufacturer who doesn't advertise heavily in the various medical journals controlled by the American Medical Association of Chicago.

In addition to this, the bill, as drawn, can be used to stifle the practice of drugless healing, which, in 85 per cent of the homes of Chicago, has been proven more useful and efficacious than the practice of medicine; and in various proportions in every other part of the country. Hence, the public has the biggest stake of all in the controversy over the Tugwell bill.

What is the real purpose behind the "Tugwell" bill, which is not a Tugwell Bill after all, but one written in the offices of the American Medical Association? Mr. Tugwell has either been fooled or tricked into lending his name to it by a subordinate, one Walter G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration of the Agriculture Department.

From Plain Talk Magazine  
(By Permission)

By HENRY VICTOR CLAY

Congress will soon be called on to decide if the public health of America, already far below what it should be because of modern "civilized" methods of living, is to be given the worst below it has received since people started living indoors, eating too much and cleansing themselves too little, both inside and out.

If Congress shows no more wit in analyzing the so-called Tugwell Bill, designed to give the American Medical Association temporal power over the packaged medicine industry and the drugless healing profession, than our guillotine Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (Prof. Rexford Tugwell) has shown, the American people will shortly wake up to the fact that the Constitution has been scrapped through the work of clever medical politicians of Chicago and Washington.

The Tugwell Bill, which is a marvel of inconsistency and downright misstatement of fact, has been sugar-coated with medical chamber commerce propaganda which says it will "prevent misleading advertising" of food and drugs. And this, regardless of the fact that there is already an adequate federal statute, too often unenforced when violations are committed by large concerns, prohibiting misleading advertising. Not to speak of statutes on this subject by about 40 of the 48 states which make up this Federal Union.

This bill, in substance, was introduced in the Senate last June by Senator-Doctor Royal S. Copeland of New York—affable, agreeable, amiable medico-politician who is the paid propagandist of too many serum and drug manufacturers to be an acceptable authority on health matters. It was introduced in the House by Congressman-Doctor Sirovich of the same Tammany stronghold.

A careful analysis of the bill shows that it can accomplish nothing more nor less than the following:

(1) Inaugurate an era of bootleg medicine which, for fatal results and injury to the public health, obviously will make the late, lamented 18th Amendment look like a harmless board of trade resolution.

(2) Make criminals out of parents who decide that their baby is crying for a popular brand of colic remedy, or of free-born American citizens who diagnose a headache and resort to tried and proven means to correct it.

(3) Give the American Medical Association

temporal power over the packaged medicine industry and raise the "take" of the master medical journal alone from \$1,534,609.98 (the last annual figure available) to many times that amount, not to speak of multiplying the "take" of the 37 "co-operative" state medical journals.

(4) Pave the way for the medical chamber of commerce to declare drugless healers "without the law" or have supplementary legislation passed denying citizens their God-given right to get well in the way best adapted to their condition.

(5) Make it unlawful for people in the rural sections, far removed from a physician to go to their medicine cabinet for tried-and-proven remedies in emergencies.

In a recent article in Editor and Publisher (trade journal of the newspaper profession) Prof. Tugwell committed an eloquent dissertation on objectionable advertising of food, drugs and cosmetics. But the learned professor entirely lost sight of the most important provisions of the bill and of the fact that the very legislation which he so ardently seeks is already on the statute books of the United States.

Maybe we should forgive the professor for not knowing very much about the bill which has been given his name, or for not knowing what legislation is already on the statute books, when we learn that he isn't so strong for the bill anyway and that it has been foisted on him by the cunning, clever lawyer-medico-politician, Walter G. Campbell, Chief of the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

In fact we forgave the professor when we learned that on April 28, 1933, Mr. Campbell held a meeting of certain people interested in this subject at his Washington office. Present were Mr. Campbell, two of his assistants, and four representatives of medicine manufacturers' associations.

## Cut and Dried

The meeting was cut and dried and Prof. Tugwell's participation in it was cut closer and dryer. Ten minutes was the limit of his attendance at the "conference" and, according to some of those present, he was practically grabbing for his hat during those entire ten minutes.

With no more practical or technical interest in the bill which bears his name than that, how can one expect Prof. Tugwell to know anything about it, about what it will accomplish or about what its actual purpose is. Since it is generally understood in Washington that the bill was drawn up by Morris Fishbein and palmed off on the unsuspecting Prof. Tugwell by Mr. Campbell, it properly should be called the Fishbein-Campbell-Tugwell Bill.

To return to the distinguished professor's contribution to modern literature in

## THE SHAKEDOWN RACKET

A coming installment of this series will be entitled the "Shakedown Racket." It will show how the medico-politicians at Chicago shake down packaged medicine manufacturers for the "approval" of the A. M. A. and the "use of their advertising seal."

It will show by concrete instances and documentary evidence that concerns which submit to demands for a heavy "advertising" schedule in the medical journals are "approved" regardless of the purity or putridity of their product. It will show that concerns which do not submit to this extortion are black-jacked out of business and that certain government agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, assist.

If there is any more proof that the Fishbein-Campbell-Tugwell bill would be a menace to the public health we would like to have it.

the newspapermen's magazine, it will be noted that he takes as his major premise the not-so-startling conclusion that advertising which doesn't stick very closely to the truth is fraudulent, misleading and injurious to the public; and as his minor premise that it should be restrained, corrected and/or punished by law.

## Rose Colored Glasses

Under the careful "guidance" of lawyer-medico-politician Campbell, he puts on his rose-colored glasses which completely obliterate (to him) the fact that we already have ample legislation in the Federal Code to cover these premises, that these laws aren't enforced against the "big fellows" and that the bill actually is designed to choke off those manufacturers who refuse to be bulldozed into authorizing heavy advertising appropriations in the medical journals of the country.

Therefore, concludes the Professor, Congress should pass this proposed new food and drug measure, wipe out the old statute and replace it with a new one, which also takes in the cosmetic trade and includes an entirely new (to Prof. Tugwell) feature . . . the control of advertising.

It is difficult to comprehend why someone hasn't told Prof. Tugwell that there is already a federal statute which effectively covers false and misleading advertising, and that all it needs is competent personnel in the government service who have a desire and a zeal to enforce the law against large and small concerns alike.

## Is He Ignorant?

And, it is also difficult to comprehend why someone hasn't told him that there are over forty separate and distinct state

statutes dealing with the same subject. Either the Professor actually is ignorant of these laws, or in his zeal to serve, he chooses to ignore their existence in his advocacy of a proposed new law which will bear the name of TUGWELL instead of the name of that beloved crusader for the public health . . . DR. HARVEY W. WILEY . . . which designates and graces the present pure food legislation.

Whether this omission be one of ignorance or of intention, it does detract materially from the force of his presentation. In the words of the Democratic party's most forgotten man, "let us look at the record" of these already existing laws. In the last published report of the Federal Trade Commission, that for the year ending June 30, 1932, we find the F. T. C. statute set forth on page 152, Sec. 5 of the Act, which reads as follows:

Sec. 5—That unfair methods are hereby declared unlawful. The Commission is hereby empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnerships or corporations x x x from using unfair methods of competition in commerce.

On pages 85 to 90 of the report are published lists of "types of unfair competition." Heading the list of such types of unfair competition, under the sub-title "Practices condemned in orders to cease and desist" is found the following:

"The use of false or misleading advertising, calculated to mislead and deceive the purchasing public, to their damage and to the injury of competitors."

This seems to be sufficiently specific to convince Prof. Tugwell, even in the short

Please turn to page eight

## THE GOOD SHIP MUSCATINE MADE PROFITS FOR STEAMSHIP OWNERS BUT COST TAXPAYERS LARGE SUM

WASHINGTON — Robert Stanley Dollar, head of the Dollar steamship interests, one of the hardest-boiled shipping outfits under the American flag, took the stand recently before the Senatorial committee which is probing shipping and air mail subsidies, and proved the wisdom of the experienced cook, who said: "Dese big folks has big appetites!"

It is a proverb among sailors that "gulls won't follow a Dollar ship." The food is so scanty that nothing which would interest even a gull is thrown away. But Senator Hugo L. Black (Dem., Ala.) read into the record two expense accounts of Dollar on trips to Washington and New York in which he stuck the company an average of about \$10 a day for meals.

Even then he fell far behind Herberman, head of the Export Lines—another subsidized concern—who ate up \$75 worth a day.

## Got Fat Commissions

Senator Black brought out that the Dollar interests bought seven ships from the U. S. Shipping Board at one time for \$550,000 each. They had cost the government more than \$29,000,000 to build.

Dollar charged his company \$192,000 commission for the job. At another time he bought five ships at about the same percentage of original cost and collected \$129,000 as a commission.

The Dollar Lines have a mail contract with the government which pays them \$1,248,000 a year.

Dollar testified that his concern lost heavily in 1924 but after it bought the seven government boats at bargain-counter prices and Uncle Sam kindly added a fat subsidy, profits steadily soared and in 1927 about \$2,520,780 was cleared.

## "Insiders" Good Thing

This was such a good thing that the "insiders" formed syndicates to collect the lion's share of the profits.

At first Dollar swore he did not contribute to Republican campaign funds but

changed his story when Senator Black submitted the record showing he had put up \$5,000 for Hoover in 1928 and \$3,750 in 1932.

Earlier in the week, R. D. Sullivan, vice president of the South Atlantic Steamship Company and official in several affiliated or subsidiary concerns, told of some of the most astounding bargains yet revealed. The South Atlantic interests bought 10 ships from the government for \$234,930, which had cost the government \$16,000,000 to build.

## Uncle Sam Always Loses

They bought from the government one ship, the "Muscatine," for \$3,200. The government paid \$2,872,219 to build it. They bought another, the "Ice King," for \$3,100, which had cost \$2,795,173 to build. Then they borrowed from the Shipping Board, at less than 4 per cent a year interest, \$257,290 to "recondition" these ships; and later, on a single voyage, one of these vessels got \$10,877 for carrying the mails!

Quite as astounding as these comparative prices is the way the "shipping racket" is worked to siphon profits away from the company that gets the mail contract. Supply and service companies are organized by "insiders" to make repairs and do stevedoring; and when the charges of these concerns are paid, there is sometimes little left for the actual shipping company. For example:

## Enormous Profits

The Dixie Stevedoring Company, one of this affiliated group, has a total cash investment of \$10,000. Its net profits in four years were \$782,000.

The Georgia Stevedoring Company has an actual investment of \$20,000. Its dividends in four and a half years came to \$661,583.

The Oceanic Stevedoring Company has an actual investment of \$6,000. Its dividends totaled \$103,000 in five years, and were \$57,000 in the disaster year of 1932.



# BOOTLEG MEDICINE

(Continued from page seven)

space of ten minutes, that we already have a law covering the very offenses which he so properly complains of. But let us look further into the F. T. C. report.

On page 44 are the minutes of a "Special Board to Handle Complaints" created as far back as 1929, "to handle the great volume of complaints against advertisers." Later we find that 406 cases of false and misleading advertising were investigated during the fiscal year.

Out of at least 46 orders to "cease and desist" there are 12 which, from their titles, cover some form of false advertising or misrepresentation of foods, drugs, medicinal treatments or cosmetics. And under the list of some 218 "Complaints pending July 1, 1932," there are 94 which, conceivably by their titles, refer to false advertising or misrepresentation of food, drugs, medicinal treatments or cosmetics.

Finally, there are listed some 212 special false advertising cases, of which exactly 150 refer to foods, drugs, medicinal treatments and cosmetics.

## Why More Law?

Why does Prof. Tugwell ask for more law when there is so much existing law on the subject? Legislative economists tell us that the main trouble with the country today is that there are too many laws anyhow. The most parallel law to the one proposed by Prof. Tugwell, under the prompting of "Doctor" Fishbein and the prodding of Mr. Campbell, has just been wiped out of our Constitution by overwhelming vote of the people.

Perhaps he believes the Federal Trade Commission hasn't done much of a job in enforcing the existing laws. In this view, we readily agree since every one of the offenses listed is an inconsequential one, committed by unimportant individuals or concerns.

## Powerful Offenders

No notorious culprit, among the powerful corporations which advertise heavily in Mr. Fishbein's racketeering medical journals, has as yet felt the teeth of the Federal Trade Commission. Since it tackled this false advertising issue, it has been deplorably lax and gentle toward powerful offenders.

But if government agencies lay down on the job when big criminals are involved, how can the passage of a parallel or superceding statute make faithless public officials any more zealous or honest in their efforts to enforce the law? The only remedy, as we see it, is to clean out the Federal Trade Commission and appoint commissioners with instructions to enforce the law against high and low alike.

Most of the states which have laws dealing with false or misleading advertising and labels read somewhat as follows:

"No false or misleading statements, design, or devices, regarding the article or ingredients, or the quality or the uses, or the effects thereof, must be employed on any of the labels or any circular or descriptive matter accompanying the package; the words 'positive cure,' 'infallible cure,' or even 'cures,' or equivalent words are misleading."

Some of the state laws, for some "strange" reason exempt these false or misleading statements when used in newspaper advertising. And, again, some of these state statutes specifically state that the Federal Pure Food Code shall apply to that state.

One of the most stringent state laws against false advertising is that of New Jersey which makes it a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or both. The bill is all-inclusive, but does not give the American Medical Association any power over the packaged medicine industry.

Now that we have shown that there are sufficient existing laws against false advertising, even though they may be only loosely enforced against those large firms which are in the good graces of the American Medical Association, let's take up the

provisions of the Fishbein-Campbell-Tugwell Bill and analyze them.

Section 9, paragraph A says: "An advertisement of the approved food, drug or cosmetic shall be deemed to be false if in any part it is untrue or by ambiguity and inference creates a misleading impression regarding such food, drug or cosmetic." Well, who said it wasn't? And so what?

Paragraph B, Section 9, sub-paragraph 2, says: "Any representation directly or by ambiguity or inference, concerning the effect of such drug which, contrary to the GENERAL AGREEMENT OF MEDICAL OPINION, shall be deemed to be false."

## A. M. A. Exposed

Right here the hand of the American Medical Association is shown. Competent physicians have more than once testified that medical opinion is wrong in 70 per cent of diagnosis. Is it not the height of asininity and imposition to put into a law a statement that anything which is not agreed to by "medical opinion" (self-admittedly wrong 70 per cent of the time) is false and misleading? Figure this out for yourself.

Another section of the bill names 33 disorders, many of which have been cured with ease by chiropractors, osteopaths, and other drugless healers, and says that any advertisement which states "by ambiguity or inference" that drugs can effect or cure them, is false. This statement of course, borders on falsehood itself.

The bill goes even further than that and says:

"Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture declares that self-medication for diseases OTHER THAN THOSE HEREIN NAMED may be especially dangerous or patently contrary to the interests of common health, he is hereby authorized to promulgate regulations designating such other diseases within the meaning of this paragraph."

This simply means that Morris Fishbein and the American Medical Association oligarchy will be given the power to declare that a person having a common cold or a strained muscle must send for a doctor who is in good standing with the A. M. A.

Of course, the provision that the Secretary of Agriculture would do anything is just a "cover up." The Secretary will check his power in the matter to Mr. Campbell, the Food and Drug Administrator, who will in turn call up Chicago and ask Morris Fishbein for instructions, as he is said by Agriculture Department employees to do now when any new question relative to the Fishbein-Campbell-Tugwell bill is made the subject of an inquiry.

It is a well-known fact that small or independent packaged medicine manufacturers who do not advertise as heavily as demanded by Mr. Fishbein in the medical journals are the subject of the most vicious and unfair trade practices which can possibly be conceived.

A Federal Judge once felt constrained to observe that when the American Medical Association decides to blackmail out of business any packaged medicine manufacturer, it has the enthusiastic assistance of the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission and the Better Business Bureaus. No more scathing indictment of a dangerous racket has ever been delivered by competent authority in the history of the world.

## Nothing Gained

Should the Fishbein-Campbell-Tugwell bill be substituted for the present Wiley bill, there will be absolutely nothing gained in the way of salutary public laws. But, on the other hand, the cause of the public health will receive a serious body blow.

All the Food and Drug laws developed by Dr. Wiley have been found adequate and effective when honestly and capably enforced by the Department of Agriculture. No such honest and capable enforcement can be expected from the present executive personnel of the Food and Drug Administration, as Dr. Wiley, so aptly stated just before his death when

he put into the Record of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Public Document 23632, page 1460, the following:

"What we need is an entirely new deal in officials who will enforce the law. In my opinion, we shall not receive any help whatever from the President-elect. I believe we will continue the present policy of compounding felony which is now so prominent in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act. — Nov. 11, 1928."

It is easy to see that if such a law is passed, every packaged medicine manufacturer will have to submit to the demands of the medical journals for any sort of advertising appropriations which Morris Fishbein demands. If they refuse, the Bureau of Food and Drugs will then be ordered by Morris Fishbein to declare this manufacturer "without the law" and to prosecute him in a Federal District Court if he manufactures, advertises, or sells any of his product.

The experience of the American people with the late, lamented Prohibition law should be lesson enough for them to realize what will happen if such a state of affairs is brought about.

## Bootleg Medicine

A person who has gotten relief for years from his favorite patent medicine is not going to give up using it. He is going to get his favorite remedy anyhow.

And medical bootleggers will then spring

## FOOD AND DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

Word has come to Plain Talk on two separate occasions, from Walter G. Campbell, former drug enforcement tycoon of the Department of Agriculture, that the reason the federal pure food and drug laws are enforced so feebly is that Congress doesn't allow him enough money or personnel.

The aid of Plain Talk was sought in the first instance in asking the next Congress to strengthen his hands in that respect—and was enthusiastically promised. There are no laws we can think of which should be enforced more strictly and fairly than the food and drug laws. Every dollar Congress can spend in this manner is extremely well spent.

In recent weeks we have heard that Mr. Campbell has taken his entire force of field men off the work of enforcing the pure food and drug laws and has had them unlawfully lobbying for a private bill—the bill written by the American Medical Association and palmed off on the innocent Prof. Rex Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who has unwittingly claimed it as his own.

This, as we see it, is a violation of Section 201, Title 18, Criminal Code of the United States, which prohibits a federal employe or official from seeking to influence a member of Congress in his vote on any legislation while on government time or expense account, and provides for a fine or not more than \$500, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for violations.

Mr. Campbell's activities seem to fall under this category also because he is using the government's time to lobby for a private bill—a bill conceived, fostered and sponsored by the American Medical Association for its financial aggrandizement—and in addition is condoning, if not actually ordering, his subordinates also to violate the law.

And this just about concludes whatever usefulness Mr. Campbell may have heretofore had to the federal government.

up. There are said to be now 400,000 whiskey bootleggers out of a job and it won't take them long to learn the business of bootlegging medicine. When bootleg medicine becomes the vogue, there will be no federal regulation. There will be no guaranteed purity.

Medicines will be made cheaper and dangerous, like a certain New England politician who made a poisoned and adulterated fluid extract of Jamaica Ginger not long ago, right under the nose of Mr. Campbell and the Food and Drug Administration, in such large quantities that 35,000 innocent and unsuspecting American citizens were murdered and maimed for life.

With so many millions of people now taking harmless and effective home remedies put out by proprietary companies, it is reasonable to assume that millions will be injured and many actually killed by bootleg medicine which the government will have forced on the American people.

And, there is another equally insidious possibility in the offing in case Congress should go to sleep and pass this Fishbein-Campbell-Tugwell bill. That is that it will be used to prevent drugless healers from practicing at all. If a loophole in the Tugwell document cannot be found by Mr. Fishbein to prevent drugless healers from practicing, supplementary legislation can easily be passed by the same peculiar Congressional lethargy that would pass this.

(The drugless healers are not members of Mr. Fishbein's medical chamber of commerce and therefore do not pay dues to him.)

The Chicago Medical Society made a survey of their city not so long ago and found that 85 per cent of the people of that metropolis use drugless healers as their family physicians. Of course, much of this is due to the merit of drugless healing, but then a lot of it is due to the distrust which the medical chamber of commerce racket has endangered for physicians in the public mind.

With such an object lesson in Chicago, why does not Professor Tugwell put some of the zeal he is now using to "stop the false advertising of food, drugs, and cosmetics" into a demand that the existing laws on the subject be enforced? It would seem that Professor Tugwell can make a much better name for himself in American history by insisting that these laws be enforced for the first time since Woodrow Wilson's administration, than by trying to get a dangerous bill on the statute books which might bear his name, instead of that of the beloved Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

This article would hardly be complete did we not comment on some further statements of the distinguished professor in his literary gem, which are startling to say the least. One of the reasons he gives for advocating the new law, HE SAYS, is the desirability of a system of control that is completely "unbiased, scientific, uniform, and permanent."

This, the professor seems sure, may be obtained through the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture, and yet he has not changed its personnel since he was placed in charge as Assistant Secretary, even though its own record shows that it is in nearly every respect biased, unscientific, non-uniform, and (we hope) impermanent.

To those of us who have had so many years of actual experience with the various changes, contradictions, chicanery, and enforcement of the present law since Walter G. Campbell gained his present authority over it, there is a feeling of bewilderment that a man of the mental attainments reputed to Professor Tugwell should make such a statement as this.

To call a man like Mr. Campbell, who advocated this Fishbein legislation, "unbiased" is a pathetic prostitution of the English language. In the matter of "scientific" enforcement, one example may suffice.

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# MILK TRUST AND THE MILK CODE

From Common Sense Magazine  
(By Permission)

By Edmund Wilson

**Easterners and Westerners alike are inclined to think that the problem of the farmer is a sectional—a mid-western—problem. This article, by a well-known critic, takes the example of Pennsylvania and goes to the roots of corruption in dairying, the largest and richest "industry" within the compass of agriculture.**

For a decade the farmers of the Philadelphia Milk Shed, which includes counties in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, have been convinced that the milk distributors have been cheating them through the manipulation of what is known as the basic-surplus plan.

The original purpose of this marketing arrangement was to even up the seasonal production of milk by causing a certain number of the farmers to freshen their cows in the autumn instead of in the spring. An average of the farmer's production of milk was to be taken for the months of October, November and December, and this was to be regarded as his "basic" production and paid for at a fixed price. Whatever he might produce beyond this was to be regarded as his "surplus" and paid for at such lower prices as were warranted by its use for butter, cheese, ice cream and other by-products. The distributors readily adopted this scheme. The farmer was told it would save him from the evils of overproduction. Today the farmer wonders why, if the distributors was sincere in this desire, he always seems to adjust the marketing machinery in such a way as to leave the farmer with a surplus which he then insists upon taking from him.

Two men in Bucks County who refrained from selling their surplus but kept it at home for themselves, had their contracts taken away. And the dealers not only want to use the surplus; they want apparently to create a false surplus. From a statement of the Department of Agriculture it appears that the production of milk in Pennsylvania amounted in 1931 to only four and a half billion pounds, whereas the amount consumed in fluid form or made into dairy products is about four and three-quarter billion pounds. The whole Philadelphia Milk Shed in 1931 consumed eight hundred and sixty-one million pounds more than it produced. Yet in 1932, when the amount of milk produced remained almost precisely the same, the distributors announced to the farmers that the surplus was getting so heavy that they would be obliged to reduce the price of milk by five cents a hundred-weight and could in the future pay the basic price for only 90 per cent of the basic production. Whenever the farmer has cut down his production to a point where he no longer has a surplus, the distributor has immediately found a reason for reducing the amount to be taken as basic so that he will continue to show a surplus. The assumption is that the basic-surplus plan is being exploited, like the New York classification system, as a device for getting their milk at the low by-product prices from the farmers and then selling it at the full price for fluid milk. (For the skim-milk, which is made into cheese, the dealer pays the farmer nothing—"the tail goes with the cow.") "I lay awake at night," said a Pennsylvania Dutchman, "tinking vat can be de color of de cow dat gives surplus milk!"

## The Farmers' Worst Enemy

And just as in New York State the Dairyman's League, organized by the farmers themselves, has become the instrument by which Borden's keeps their prices down; so in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, it is a farmers' co-operative organization, the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, which stands today as the farmer's worst obstacle in his attempt to get justice from the dealers. The history of these co-operative associations during the period of the Boom has been almost precisely analogous to

that of the A.F. of L. unions. There was apparently no kind of activity in America which did not rapidly become a racket during those days. The officials of the Interstate, elected in the first instance by the farmers, drew their salaries through the "check-off," a deduction from the farmers' pay checks; and the distributors, who wrote the checks, easily controlled the officials.

The farmer soon found himself with no one to represent him and with his profits feeding the racket. The devices resorted to by the dealers were so brazen as to seem insulting. They used the acid and butter-fat tests as pretexts for rejecting milk without allowing the farmer to save his loss by limiting his production, so that they, the dealers, might avail themselves of it or not as the demand made it or did not make it convenient. A milk inspector found a boy in one of the plants who had apparently been purposely taught to make the butter-fat test wrongly. A farmer of Chester County, who had become convinced that he was being cheated in this way, established through an investigation by the Bureau of Chemical Research, that he had been paid by the Scott-Powell Dairies on the basis of a 4.7 test for milk that tested 4.9. It was discovered that the Scott Powell Company had been keeping duplicate books, and it was fined a hundred dollars and compelled to refund to the farmer what it had withheld through the bogus tests. The charges for transportation have found their checks nicked by freight rates where the milk was well-known to be hauled by truck; and the truckers have made affidavits that they have been getting only twenty and twenty-five cents a hundred-weight for hauling when the distributors have been collecting forty. The Pennsylvania farmers pay a twenty-two cent receiving charge where the New York State producers pay only 13.9 cents; and they are charged for the shipment to Philadelphia of milk that never leaves the "secondary" markets.

And to these tricks has been added frank banditry. Representatives of Scott-Powell came among the farmers and compelled them to buy, first, bonds, then, preferred stock, in the Scott-Powell Company, under threat of cutting off their market. Mr. H. D. Allebach, the president of the Interstate, gave his support to this campaign. The farmers say the securities are worthless.

Furthermore, cream was brought in from the West, from regions where milk could be produced more cheaply because it did not have to meet the same sanitary requirements as the milk of the Pennsylvania farmers—where "the cows were milked in the hog-lots with manure all over their udders." This, instead of being used as it was supposed to be, for the butter and ice cream trade, was apparently diluted and sold as fluid milk. During 1931, more than three hundred thousand cans of cream were brought into Philadelphia from the West. The Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill providing that there be added at once to every can of cream brought in in this way four pounds of salt for butter or four pounds of sugar for ice cream. But the chairman of the Pennsylvania Milk Board, who had brought this abuse to light, was immediately dismissed from his post, and the treasurer of the Interstate, a Mr. Robert Brinton, was appointed in his stead. Who, the farmer asked, would guard that guardian?

## A Firmly-Rooted Class

The farmers, like all the other groups whom the depression has been driving to the wall, had hoped for relief from the New Deal. Their farms were mortgaged; their milk checks did not cover the cost of production. Not merely the poor farmer but the well-to-do farmer was in danger. And in Pennsylvania the farmer, Scotch-Irish or Pennsylvania Dutch, is likely to be a substantial person, sometimes holding a grant of land from before the Revolution and with a strong idea of

his rights and a very high standard of living. The houses, in the serious countryside, among the sharp-bitten hills, tight stone under a coat of rough plaster, brownish, creamy, white or dove-gray, with stars or clefs that clench the beam-ends and steel arrows and needles of lightning-rods and weathervanes, have squarish squat-blinded windows that seem to have been made as small as possible in a maximum expanse of wall so that the people might be as completely as possible inside, their property safe, their doings to themselves, kept together, embedded in their land. The barns are stuffed with hay and potatoes; the dairies are disinfected and white-washed. The houses have their libraries and their music. Few of the business classes who have recently got rich have ever been so firmly established as these farmers—few believe in their own tradition as they do.

Yet when the Pennsylvania farmers got their milk code from the government, they found that the distributors had written it. All the old impositions were there: the hated basic-surplus plan, the exorbitant deductions for freight charges, the check-off which went to pay the salaries of the Interstate officials and of those of the Interstate Dairy Council, another organiz-

ation originally intended to benefit the farmers but subsequently captured by the dealers. This latter body was given power to control inspection, to issue "certificates of necessity" and to withhold permits for shipping and to allocate production among the distributors—a provision ostensibly designed to prevent surplus but asserted by the farmers to be a weapon for driving the small dealers out of business and completing the monopoly of the big ones. Milk prices in the code have been set, with an anxious regard for the increase under the NRA of the overhead costs of the distributor, in such a way as to guarantee him a profit without providing for the equally increased costs of the farmer. The dealer's books were never looked into to see what he was actually making. The price to the consumer was raised. The suspect regions in Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, from which the three hundred thousand cans of cream had been imported in 1931, were fantastically included in the area which was to be licensed to serve Philadelphia. All this was presented to the farmers with the sanction of the Federal Government, as the sum total of the balms and blessings that were to be conferred on them by the New Deal.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

## EASY MONEY FOR FINANCIERS

Again and again for a generation the unscrupulous practices of the paragons of privilege have been exposed, such as those recently revealed by the Senatorial investigation.

Albert H. Wiggin testified that while he was chairman of the Chase National Bank he formed six private corporations, three of which were Canadian, the three American companies being called Sherman, Murlin and Clingston, legal creations intended to evade the law. One of the functions of these euphonious creatures, sponsored by a member of the Federal Reserve Bank and a member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was to enable the Wiggin family to evade income taxes, the saving on one transaction alone being nearly \$440,000. In spite of that the Wiggin family paid \$4,624,905 in taxes for the five years 1928 to 1932.

Chairman Wiggin lent \$11,820,000 of the bank's funds to his private corporations Sherman and Murlin with which to speculate with Chase Bank stock, the result being a profit of \$10,425,657 for the Wiggin family. While Mr. Wiggin was selling the stock of the Chase Bank short for purposes of private profit he had the Chase Securities Company both buy and sell the same stock to create an active market. He testified that he approved of lending the bank's funds to its officers for the purpose of speculating in the bank's funds to its officers for the purpose of speculating in the bank's stock.

The Chase Bank was not allowed by law to speculate in stocks; it formed the Chase Securities Company which borrowed money from the bank and speculated in the stock of the bank and other corporations. Profitable for a time, these transactions resulted in a loss of \$48,000,000 during recent years. Speculation is one of the causes of the 10,000 bank failures.

Mr. Wiggin testified that he had sold 150,000 shares of stock of the B. M. T. belonging to him and Gerhard M. Dahl, head of the B. M. T., in anticipation of the passing of the June, 1932 dividend, having advance information not yet available to the public. The Chase Bank lent Mr. Dahl \$3,100,000 which has not been repaid. Mr. Dahl was receiving as salary \$225,000 a year, later reduced to \$135,000, and when that figure was recently made public he "voluntarily" reduced his salary to \$90,000 and a few days later to \$40,000.

The International Paper Company paid Wiggin \$2,000 a year; the Chase Bank

lent A. R. Graustein, president of the Paper Co., \$3,331,000 which has now been charged off the bank's books.

While drawing over \$1,500,000 a year from the Chase Bank in boom times, Mr. Wiggin received salaries from fifty-nine other corporations, amounting to \$83,000 a year, of which \$20,000 was from the B. M. T. and \$40,000 from Armour & Co. His total compensation for such time as he could spare from his own speculation was about \$660 an hour for every working day of the year.

After Mr. Wiggin had involved the Chase Bank in plenty of trouble he was pensioned off at \$100,000 a year for life, but when the Senate investigation revealed this extravagance to the stockholders, who were paying the pension all unbeknown to themselves, they protested and Mr. Wiggin relinquished the plum.

A number of large railroads have been paying \$100,000 a year or more to their presidents although unable to meet expenses and turning off thousands of employees. The new-deal government refused to make loans to any roads that paid salaries of over \$25,000 a year; it requested all roads to reduce salaries to \$60,000. President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad at first refused to comply, but finally yielded to public pressure and made the sacrifice from \$109,000 to \$60,000, having other sources of income to keep away the big, bad wolf. If the new deal succeeds and prosperity returns, presidents of corporations may again receive million dollar salaries and speculate in the stocks of their corporations with money of those corporations.

William S. Fitzpatrick, prominent in various oil companies, testified that in one year he was paid by Blair & Co. \$449,000 as his share of the profits in a pool in which he had not participated. He had supposed that this was a gift from the Rockefellers in recognition of his long service, but now that the Rockefellers deny having anything to do with, he is nonplussed to understand why he was so favored.

Arthur W. Cutten, a Chicago operator, testified that a pool made profits of \$12,002,109 from operating in Sinclair Consolidated stock without putting up any money and that he paid no income tax on his share.

The U. S. Government paid subsidies of \$26,663,151 to the Export Steamship Company, amounting to \$66,000 a pound for the mail carried.



# Trusts Are Endangering American Free Speech

Gobbling up independent radio stations just like other trusts "merge" with independent merchants, the Radio Trust of the United States is extending its power on every front and endangering free speech by its monopolistic tactics. Previous articles have told how General Electric, National Broadcasting Company, Radio Corporation of America and other big firms are linked together, all working to extend the radio monopoly on the North American continent as well as seeking to broaden their power to Central and South America. Financiers control radio in the United States and misuse their great power. A combination of dirty jokes, advertising balderdash and propaganda assails the ears of radio listeners. The Federal Radio Commission's part in extending the monopoly was also shown; how the Commission's large staff of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts co-operate to help the big chains and hinder the small independent station.

While the Trust has been getting all the Radio channels in sight, 210 independents have been crammed on six channels. Trust stations have more power, less interference and other advantage—all through arrangements of the Federal Radio Commission. The Radio pirates, having seized power in the United States and Canada tried to extend their monopoly to Mexico and other countries on this hemisphere but failed.

Apparently there is little hope for radio justice from the Federal Radio Commission, but some members of Congress and other proponents of free speech have suggested abolition of the Commission. The government spends hundreds of thousands each year to "regulate" radio and the Radio Trust doesn't pay a nickel for it. But National Broadcasting Company made \$25,895,959.34 and Columbia, \$11,621,424.31 in 1932.

One way to clear the ether would be to force chain stations to synchronize—all broadcast on the same wave length. The Trust's own representatives claimed synchronization experiments were successful back in 1930, but since then they have said little on the subject—if the plan were put through it would endanger their monopoly.

The National Association of Broadcasters, Inc., mouthpiece of the radio chains in its proposed code submitted to the NRA admits its members numbering only 39.8 per cent of all radio stations control 81 per cent of the nation's radio business.

(Continued from last week)

By JAMES R. CONNOR,  
Editor of the Free Press

"Members of the committee include Senator Dill of Washington, Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Dickinson and Herbert L. Petter, secretary of the federal radio commission. What they are trying to do is get their report adopted by the White House before the general public knows about it, before opposition can develop.

"Interests opposed to the present dominance of the two great broadcasting chains are urging open hearings. They claim that the 75 million dollars to 100 million dollars annually which the broadcasting companies get from advertising should not be limited to a closed corporation.

"So far they have made little progress.

It looks as if the old deal for radio would continue.

"NOTE — Among the unpaid bills listed by the Democratic national committee are: \$107,571.71 owed to the National Broadcasting Co. and \$47,650.50 owed to the Columbia Broadcasting Co."

## Who Controls Radio?

Who controls the United States radio trust? Because of its complex ramifications and intricate financial setups, the power behind the throne of the trust is difficult to trace, but clearly apparent to any competent observer is the hand of the House of Morgan and J. P. Morgan personally. True, in most part of the radio trust domination by Morgan is by remote control but it is just as strong as actual remote control broadcasting. Despite back tracks, financial juggling of million dollar concerns, figurehead executives and other tricks by which great financial powers conceal their holdings, the Morgan control can be traced.

But before making it clear, let us consider what it means. If Morgan's past actions mean a single thing, they mean that British and European interest have much to do with United States radio. Morgan's financial connections with England have been shown to have had much to do with the United States entering the war. In 1915 the Anglo-American mission came to New York City and obtained a \$500,000,000 loan. This money was left with various New York banks to buy supplies in America. The Allied governments continued to borrow in Wall Street which in turn passed the loans on to the American public. The House of Morgan became the purchasing agent of the Allies. The Morgan firm selected Edward R. Stetinius, president of the Diamond Match Company as the purchasing agent and he employed

175 men to assist him. It was not long until they were purchasing supplies at the rate of \$10,000,000 worth daily.

By September, 1917, the House of Morgan had bought three billion dollars worth of war supplies for the Allies. The day the United States declared war against Germany the British government's bank account with the House of Morgan was heavily overdrawn.

## No Doubt?

No doubt the House of Morgan's dealings with radio would have at least a tinge of preference for its old British friends? No doubt?

Until the advent of radio communications, the British controlled practically all of the world's cable lines. Competent observers of all nations agreed the British used this control for their own military and commercial advantage. It revealed the secrets of her rivals, and made possible a system of news control, propaganda and information. Britain was unscrupulous and ruthless in this cable combination. Germany tried in a thousand ways to break it and failed. The United States tried and failed.

## Morgan Cables

The British cable monopoly was no myth. It worried United States commercial and military leaders—and justly. But cleverly the House of Morgan and affiliates used that fear to grab stupendous radio power from the United States government! Yet the House of Morgan has had its financial tentacle in the British cable scheme since at least 1896.

That was shown by the battle for a California-Hawaii cable. Col. Z. S. Spalding obtained a 20-year monopoly and \$40,000 annual subsidy from the Hawaiian government in 1895 and formed the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey. But

J. A. Scrymser and J. P. Morgan organized a competing Pacific Cable Company of New York to run a cable to Hawaii and eventually to Japan. The Morgan group alleged the Spalding company was really a British Company under indirect control of Eastern Cables, the British cable combine, and Spalding admitted having arrangements with Eastern cables.

But in less than a year, the Morgan company made a secret agreement with the British combine, then in 1898 eliminated the Spalding group by obtaining a 20-year Hawaiian concession for landing cables on that island.

## Foreign Domination

"Radio to us means freedom from foreign domination of cables," declared Louis G. Caldwell, former counsel for the Federal Radio Commission before a Senate committee in 1929.

That sentiment has been seized upon by the radio trust interests to obtain all sorts of concessions from the United States government and is still being used albeit the trust interests seem to veer more toward money making than anything else.

Helped by this sentiment the Morgan-General Electric interests organized the Radio Corporation of America. To aid them, the Navy department virtually abolished all its commercial rights to the German Schloemilch and Von Bronck alternator patent—basic in radio—which had been sized by the Alien Property Custodian during the war and sold to the Navy with other radio patents for \$1,690. These basic patents were suppressed in favor of the General Electric patents filed much later and upon these later patents was based the R. C. A. patent monopoly which brought it millions in the early days of radio.

(To be continued next week)

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## HORSE PRICES MAY ADVANCE

CHICAGO — An advance of \$20 to \$40 a head in horse and mule prices by April 1 is predicted by Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America. "Every available horse and mule should be put to work in the next spring," he declares, "and a great many two-year-old colts will also be broken and put into work, although it is not customary nor desirable to work young animals until they are three years old. The shortage of work animals, however, and the urgent need for cash is inducing a good many farmers in the principal horse and mule producing states to sell off some of their older animals and put the two-year-olds into harness, especially where they are large, well grown and vigorous."

"This is feasible, particularly on farms where it has been a set policy to raise enough colts each year to permit of selling the older animals, at five or six years of age; for by crowding the colts from the time they are foaled until they are two years of age they will weigh from 1500 to 1600 pounds even as two-year-olds and can be broken and put into work. "They cannot do as much work nor stand up to the work like horses three years old or older, of course, but by giving them some advantage on the eveners and in some cases by alternating, working each of two colts half a day while the other horses work a full day, it is possible to go along with them and to sell off one more mature animal than would ordinarily be the case."

"The scarcity of work horses and mules was impressed on dealers who had to buy horses last spring. Many buyers report they have to drive two or three times as far to purchase a carload of horses or mules and they also have to pay from \$15 to \$20 more for them than they did a year ago."

"This has increased the cost of getting the animals on to the market and the situation will become more acute toward spring as the supply of horses from west of the Missouri river, off ranges, will be curtailed from now on."

### SALT IS GOOD SOOT REMOVER

Common salt will remove soot from furnace pipes and chimneys as effectively as various chemical mixtures sold for that purpose or for increasing the heating value of coal.

These chemical mixtures have little value. Samples recently received here for analysis are composed almost entirely of common salt colored with iron ore.

Common salt will remove soot if applied to a very hot fire, and is probably the most economical article to use. A cupful is enough. No mixture is known which is practical for increasing the heating effect of the coal or which will decrease the amount of ashes produced.

### CORN-HOG PLAN

Dear Editor:

The hog and corn program is the worst move the administration has made so far. It will prolong the life of the farmer one more year.

This country is not suffering from over-production, but from underconsumption. Can't they see that cutting acres 25 per cent will require 25 per cent less labor on the farm, in the packing plant, in car loading, and 25 per cent less all along the line?

The 45 cents a bushel to the farmers is O. K.

I am an old farmer living in town. I have two farms rented at \$3.50 an acre. I have a fine orchard on one and will sure move there in the spring, when the government will pay \$12 an acre to a farmer for sleeping under an apple tree.

Dirt Farmer,  
Oelwein, Ia.

JOIN NOW



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FEDERATION of AMERICA**  
A SINGLE UNIT FARM PLAN ORGANIZATION

ACT TODAY

L. A. Loos, Pres  
Hedrick, Ia.

## FARMER ATTACKS CORN-HOG SETUP

Says Constitutional Law  
Protection Taken  
From Signers

Mr. Norman Baker,  
Laredo, Texas  
Dear Sir:

As every misleading and underhand method is being made to get the farmer to sign his rights away, articles 5 to 10 of the first section of the Corn-hog contract totally takes all rights from the farmer that our Constitution gives him for 1934. And he is bound by any orders or rulings that bureaucratic body makes in the future.

Now Mr. Baker, as secretary of the U. F. F. A. surely the farmers should be warned before it is too late.

I am quoting paragraphs 5 to 9 inclusive:

5. Use or permit to be used the contracted acres only as may be prescribed by administrative rulings. Unless otherwise prescribed such acres shall not be used except for planting additional permanent pasture; for soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops not to be harvested; for resting or fallowing the land; for weed eradication; or for planting farm wood lots.

6. Permit entry by agents of Corn-Hog Control Associations and of the Secretary to this farm and to any land owned, operated or controlled by him, and access to records, regardless of where located, pertaining to the production or sale by the producer of corn and hogs and other "basic" commodities, and to furnish location of all land upon which the producer raises corn or hogs, and the producer expressly waives any right to have such records kept confidential.

7. Not sell or assign, in whole or in part, this contract or his right to or claim for reduction payments under this contract, and not execute any power of attorney to collect such payments or to order that any such payments be made. Any such sale, assignment order or power of attorney shall be null and void.

8. Operate this farm throughout 1934, except as exempted by administrative ruling.

9. Conform to and abide by regulations and administrative rulings (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this offer and of this contract) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary or his authorized agents or agencies, relating to Corn-Hog Reduction Contracts.

If the farmer that signs this contract does not sell his birthright for a morsel of meat as Esau did, I cannot read the English language. The farmer has no protection of constitutional law whatever and is bound by all future rulings of that gang of usurers of power.

I am going to run my own business until it is taken from me by force.

Yours for what our fathers fought and died for,

N. S. E.

### SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN

"The world in this time of depression is suffering from grave under-consumption of wine."—Premier Sarraut of France.

## Reforestation Plan Will Help Nation's Control Of Erosion

Tree planting will be necessary to complete thousands of erosion-control jobs undertaken by the Government as part of the emergency conservation work program, according to the Forest Service. To insure the permanence of gully-stopping dams built by the 103 erosion-control camps of the C.C.C. this year, trees and grass must be planted. Most of the planting will be done by the C.C.C., but many farmers will plant their own lands.

Emergency demand for tree stock for planting may be too great for the nurseries, and conservation workers and farmers may have to transplant seedlings from woodlands and streambeds. In addition to the black locust, pine, cottonwood, and willow plantings this fall and next spring, many trees native to the various localities should be planted in mixed stands which usually grow better than pure stands, and are less likely to suffer destructive attacks of borers or other insects.

Cottonwoods, willows, silver maples, and sycamores are especially recommended for moist bottom lands; elms, pines, and red cedar for the hills and upper slopes of gullies; oaks and other species for the heads of gullies.

Where land is planted to trees and large gullies are being reclaimed, livestock must not be allowed to run. Fences have already been built in many places.

Soil plowed into gullies should be protected promptly by sowing grass or another cover crop. In roadside work, Japanese honeysuckle is often used, although it is likely to be detrimental to young trees. Kudzu vine is sometimes planted in Southern States. Grape vines and native shrubs are useful.

Cover strawberry beds with a leaf, cornstalks or straw mulch only after the ground has frozen solidly.

## PRICE DROPS COST HUGE LOSSES FOR FARMERS OF IOWA

DES MOINES (AP) — A drop of three cents a pound in butter prices at Chicago last week cost Iowa farmers \$18,000 a day, Ernest M. Wright of Waterloo, field secretary of the Iowa State Dairy-men's association, told members of the Iowa Guernsey Breeders association.

The three-cent drop is the largest butter has taken since the price began to decline three weeks ago with the withdrawal from the market of the federal Dairy Market corporation, Wright said. The total drop is seven cents from prices three weeks ago.

The seven-cent cut is costing Iowa dairymen \$43,000 a day and dairymen throughout the United States \$385,000 a day, he declared.

### Grain Up

"The dairymen's association points to the fact that under the benefits of the corn loan and corn-hog program grain prices have doubled," Wright said, "whereas the Dairy Marketing corporation organized to peg the price of butter and give relief to the dairyman by stabilizing the market has now ceased to buy butter."

The thirty million dollars loaned to the Dairy Marketing corporation to buy butter Wright termed "self help." The dairymen get the money, but have to pay it back to the government in processing tax on butter, he said.

"The dairyman is perfectly willing to help the unemployed by giving them butter, but we ask 'Why give them butter when the shoe manufacturers do not have to give them shoes or the hotel men give them free lodging?'"

### Navy Uses Foreign Butter

Wright pointed to the fact that 1,400,000,000 gallons of foreign oil, duty free, is imported into the United States each year in competition with the dairy market. He also said that the U. S. navy uses

## Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.  
Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.  
Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb. Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

## FEWER EGGS, LOWER PRICES

Although November is usually the peak month on egg prices, it lacked 20 per cent of reaching last year's November average, according to the calendar record flock report recently issued by the Poultry Extension Service at Iowa State College.

The average price of market eggs received by calendar flock producers last month was 20.3 cents, an increase of 2.8 cents over October but a drop of a little more than 5 cents from November a year ago. Egg production also was less than a year ago.

New Zealand butter, while the army, the civilian conservation corps and federal hospitals use butter substitutes.

"The dairymen remember," he said, "that both national political parties pledged the United States market to the American farmer. At several dairy meetings in this state we have reassured the President and Secretary Wallace of our backing, but we are beginning to wonder what steps will be taken to rectify the glaring inconsistencies of the administration's program and when."

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# BOOTLEG MEDICINE

(Continued from page eight)

## Just One Example

The ranking scientific official of the Food and Drugs Administration is Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Assistant Chief. Mr. Dunbar went down in history in 1926 with the professional baseball player who stole second with the bases full, and with the football player who scored a touchdown for the other side, when he was delegated to explain the position of the Food and Drug Administration on the enforcement problem presented by arsenical spray residue from insecticides which remain on food stuffs as sold for human consumption.

Said Dr. Dunbar:

"We in the Department of Agriculture know nothing about this and we have no one available who knows anything about it. All we know is that we are afraid that some people may be afraid that there may be some danger from those spray residues and therefore we now believe that we should take some action about it."

I could quote many examples of the complete lack of either uniformity or permanency which may be cited against the record of enforcement by the Food and Drugs Administration. And when these are brought to public attention, as we propose, Professor Tugwell may then admit that what we need is a new personnel in his department rather than a new law.

## Some Lobbying

So, if Mr. Campbell's present force of 316 employees (which he found adequate to put to work lobbying for a private bill in violation of Title 18, Sec. 201, Criminal Code of the United States), are in reality inadequate to insure a proper enforcement of the Food and Drug laws, then let Professor Tugwell ask Congress for an adequate number of employees for this bureau because this is one of the most important enforcement agencies in the Federal Service.

If, on the other hand, he thinks that because the personnel does not properly enforce the law, there should be a new law passed, why does he not advocate new laws on counterfeiting, murder, arson, rape, larceny, shoplifting, hit-and-run driving, and other offenses? For surely the Professor must realize that the progress of science as he calls it, has changed the methods of committing many crimes.

But the present statute which is directed against such despicable practices as adulterated food and medicine (better called "manslaughter for profit") and which is written in the clear, concise, mandatory language of Dr. Harvey Wiley's Food and Drug Act, should not be re-written because packing houses have reduced the art of putting less than 16 oz. into a one-pound carton of butter to a science or because the manufacturers of poisoned fluid extract of Jamaica ginger, which killed and maimed 35,000 American citizens, has gone scot-free, and the Department of Agriculture authorities seem satisfied to "let it go at that."

I have seen various studies and surveys of the recent enforcement policies of the present Food and Drug Administration, which include over 3,000 court cases listed consecutively in the official bulletins of the Department of Agriculture. Taking the last 3,350 cases in the exact order as published, from July, 1930, to July, 1933, there were exactly 344 criminal prosecutions under the law, and 3,006 libel (seizure) actions.

This means that in a bare ten per cent of those cases where Mr. Campbell admitted he had evidence, during a period covering three years, was there any pretense of enforcing the law? Surely, Professor Tugwell will not contend that the old law is thereby proven weak and ineffective because no attempt was made to enforce it in 90 per cent of the cases.

There is also the aspect of selected enforcement as to the class and size of the offender. It is the little chap who gets it in the neck with criminal prosecution. But the Big Boy—well, hardly ever. It is much more dangerous according to the

philosophy of the present personnel of the Food and Drug Administration, to adulterate horse medicine or mule feed than to pack and sell putrid tuna fish or adulterated pills for human mothers and their children.

Yet this is Mr. Campbell's "unbiased, scientific, uniform, and permanent" enforcement under the present law.

## Cat in the Bag

Prof. Tugwell introduces a word in his article which is so significant that it looks as though Mr. Fishbein or Mr. Campbell ghost-wrote the whole article for the professor. He says:

"We want a law permitting flexible protection."

This lets the Fishbein cat out of the bag. Mr. Campbell has always complained bitterly, in private, over the mandatory nature of the old law. The only word in it by which administrative officers are instructed what to do and how to do it, is the word "shall." The Secretary of Agriculture "shall" do this and "shall" do that and "shall" certify all evidence found to the United States Attorney and the U. S. Attorney "shall" prosecute, etc., etc. That word "shall" is the same word which appears in our First Code of laws—the Ten Commandments.

For years past the Food and Drugs Administration has tried to get "discretion" read into it by court decisions, which would justify the outrages which have been perpetrated in assuming "discretion" to permit the very thing which Dr. Wiley said and intended the law was passed to prevent.

So now, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Fishbein plan to have this "discretion" by the proposed Tugwell bill, which is certainly flexible enough to permit every Secretary of Agriculture who takes office (through his subordinates) to immediately change every essential standard or rule under it and to begin anew on a fresh crop of victims of a law which they will not be able to understand nor their attorneys be able to interpret.

The proposed law is full of "discretions" and is flexible enough to stretch from Portland, Maine, to San Diego, California. And conversely, it can be contracted to such rigidity that no suspect could escape even though he were innocent, if a Secretary of Agriculture did not like his political convictions or religious affiliations.

Since this Food and Drug Act is not and should not be an emergency law, it therefore should be a permanent statute and enforceable with justice and without favoritism. To be such, it must be mandatory, not flexible.

## He May Learn

Perhaps, after Prof. Tugwell serves his apprenticeship in government and in contacts with actual problems rather than theories, he will realize that the worst kind of a law ever written is the kind that has ambiguity or discretionary powers in it.

In qualification of these accusations against the present Administrator of the Food and Drug laws, I had better state that I know where there are said to be documentary proofs that the reason U. S. attorneys don't prosecute offenders of the most despicable type is because Mr. Campbell's administration orders them not to do so. And, they are often instructed to bring libel (seizure) actions against the merchandise and NOT to prosecute the manufacturers as the law requires.

Prof. Tugwell also refers to Mr. Campbell's alleged educational campaigns among the manufacturers to "persuade" them not to violate the law rather than to detect, punish, and deter them when they do so. Anyone is the slightest versed in human nature knows that a manufacturer is generally an intelligent person and not a moron. A man of this type can certainly read the law and understand it and does not have to be "educated" to it.

If he is a law violator for profit, the only way to make him obey the law is to convince him that the law is going to be enforced and that a violation of it will

not bring a slap on the wrist and an effeminate admonition "not to do it again."

In conclusion, since it has been necessary to criticize the present personnel of the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration, I wish to offer to Professor Tugwell the following suggestions as to how the salutary provisions of his proposed bill can be put into effect tomorrow and the vicious provisions thereof which will be such a sad thing for the public health, if passed, immediately forgotten about:

1. Install a different type of man as chief enforcement officer of the Food and Drugs Act.

2. Make it obligatory that he be a scientific man of irreproachable character, say of the Dr. Wiley type—not a medical politician so closely allied to the shakedown

racket of the medical chamber of commerce.

3. Further, see that the personnel of the Food and Drug Administration is cleaned up, modernized and the proper subordinates employed.

4. Let the Food and Drugs Administration proceed to enforce the present law for one year—with criminal prosecution of any company or individual found guilty of any offense, and a jail sentence for each second and subsequent offense. If the present personnel of the Food and Drug Administration is not numerically competent, ask Congress to make it so.

5. After a year of attempting to properly enforce the Food and Drugs Act, then decide what (if any) amendments are required.

## THE BANKERS AND THEIR HORSES

By I. B. ALFORD

In the Ferguson Forum

This true story comes to us from the state of Oklahoma. A native Indian, to some extent modern, applied at a bank one day for a loan of \$200 for 60 days. The banker inquired of the Indian concerning the nature and amount of security he was prepared to put up under mortgage to the bank. To this inquiry the Indian replied: "I have 200 head of horses."

"In that case," answered the banker, "I can grant you the loan you desire." Following this there was the usual routine of fixing up and signing the necessary papers to secure the requested loan.

After a few weeks the Indian again appeared at the bank, having, in the meantime, received a check in the sum of \$1500 on an oil royalty. The Indian announced that he was ready to redeem his note for the loan, and requested the balance of the amount of the check in cash. The banker, having an eye for business, suggested to the Indian that he should leave his money on deposit in the bank "for safety." After some hesitation the Indian inquired of the banker: "How many horses do you have?"

Here is another true story. This one originated in Texas. A man, well known to the people over the state, had a few hundred dollars for which he had no immediate use. His thought, of course, was a place of safety for deposit. At the time, about 4 years ago, this meant a bank. He had little difficulty in finding one of those "trust companies" which was willing enough to take his money for a period of months on the agreement to pay a stipulated 5 per cent for keeping his money "safe." It was one of those "security" companies that reinvests your money while keeping it for (from) you. Well, at the end of the allotted time when, under the agreement, this man expected to recover his money from the "trust" company, and use it in some business project he had in mind, he was informed by the cashier of the "trust" company that he could not recover his own money at that time; but if he would agree to "wait 90 days," they might return to him one-fourth of his money; provided: he would agree not to demand any of the balance for one year's time. He had the further comforting assurance that on those terms, if agreed to by him, the "trust" company would agree to repay to him in annual installments one-fourth of his money. Thus within three years and four months after the money was left with the "trust" company the owner thereof might be able to recover his money.

To date he has recovered about half of his money.

No; this man didn't ask the "Trust Company" "how many horses he had."

This is another true story, and right off of Congress Avenue in Austin. A certain man for more than ten years carried an account in a certain bank. When the banks began to muddy the waters about 4 years ago this man became a little anxious about the few hundred dollars he

had on deposit. He, accordingly, drew out his balance and left it with the Postal Savings Department. Sometime later, soon after President Roosevelt gave orders to the banks to close their doors, till he had time to check up on them, this man received notice from the bank from which he had withdrawn his last balance at least two years prior thereto. The notice read substantially as follows: "Your account has TODAY been overdrawn \$28.26. As you know, the bank is not permitted to carry an overdraft; so we are asking that you give this matter your immediate attention in order that we may keep the account balanced." Of course this was "just an oversight." But if this man had had money in the bank at the time, and could not have shown the "oversight" to be in error, he would probably have found it necessary to put up some horses to liquidate the alleged overdraft. In these days if a fellow has horses it pays to keep a brand on them for identification.

## GIFTS TO MORGAN

J. P. Morgan on a dole! Vincent Astor on a dole. Many other wealthy Americans on a dole! That is the picture of the government subsidy to shippers as seen by Hugh Russell Fraser and presented in an article, entitled "Treasure Ships," in the magazine Real America.

"They are not getting a dole because they need it," says Mr. Fraser in speaking of the millions given by the government each year to these fortunate shippers. "The House of Morgan is not bankrupt. Vincent Astor has not lost all of his money. Still, they are getting something for nothing from the taxpayers of America."

"While millions of our people are suffering from want, an indulgent government is paying dividends to Morgan, Astor, farce. In little less than a year, the post office department paid the Export Steamship Co. of which Morgan and Astor are directors, the sum of \$709,940 for carrying mail across the ocean. How much did the steamship line carry? Exactly three pounds! How much, therefore, did this cost the government a pound? Precisely \$235,980 a pound!"

This huge gift is charged up to the Jones-White Merchant Marine act which made it possible for these shippers to collect from the government the difference between the present enormous cost and the old rate of 80 cents per pound.

Nor is this all, if we are to believe the signed article by Mr. Fraser, who points out that "The Export Steamship Co., purchased their ships from the government's Emergency Fleet Corp. for \$1,071,431. But these ships cost the government a total of \$42,000,000. In other words, the United States government agreed to let the Morgan-Astor steamship group buy these ships at about three cents on the dollar! Not only that, but it also prepared to loan them 75 per cent of the money to do it!"



## FRUIT FAST TREATMENT OFTEN ASSISTS IN TREATING ASTHMA

By Dr. J. HENRY WODEHOUSE  
in Health Culture Magazine

The term "asthma" is derived from a Greek word which, literally translated, means "I gasp for breath." The word is loosely applied to various conditions in which proper breathing is affected, such as in cardiac asthma, in which breathing is made difficult because of heart disease, in renal asthma, due to kidney disease, and in thymic asthma, a disturbance of respiration due to an enlarged thymus gland, etc.

Bronchial asthma is the only true asthma, and it is with that condition that we intend to deal, although it may be said, in passing, that sufferers from other types of asthma may also benefit by following the treatment to be outlined later.

In bronchial asthma there is a congestion and swelling of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes, accompanied by a morbid oozing out of fluid. The peculiar contraction of the bronchial muscles which is responsible for the attacks of asthma may be due to irritations produced by the foregoing abnormalities or to other causes. The effect of the spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the bronchial tubes results in the distressing paroxysms peculiar to asthma.

### An Underlying Abnormality

There are many who consider that asthma is a nervous disorder, but the Natural-Cure philosophy claims that it is not so much the nerves themselves that are responsible for the trouble, but, rather, an underlying abnormality of the system which irritates the nerves and also causes the general condition.

There is a fundamental cause of any disease, and any treatment that does not seek to eradicate causes can never be thoroughly effective.

What, then, is the fundamental cause of bronchial asthma?

Like rheumatism, diabetes, nephritis, etc., asthma is but the result of an impure (diseased) blood-stream, the only difference being that the disease of the blood expresses itself in a different way, owing, in very many cases, to a weakness that may have been inherited like any facial or other outward bodily resemblance to a progenitor.

Asthma is frequently the outcome of neglected or wrongly treated chest conditions, such as bronchitis, colds, and so on, which, too, are all due to an abnormal condition of the blood.

### Patient Perseverance

In asthma, the underlying toxic condition of the system causes the congestion of the bronchial tubes and the irritation to the nerves, and, if the condition has not existed too long, there is reason to expect that patient perseverance with the system of treatment to be given later will result in satisfactory effects being achieved. In cases that have existed for a considerable time, the body has acquired such a fixed habit that the greatest perseverance is necessary in order to bring about improvement. Those who consider their cases too difficult for self-treatment should endeavor to obtain accommodation in an institution where they can be treated thoroughly while under supervision. In such circumstances the full battery of Natural Therapeutics could be turned on to their condition with the best of results.

As this contribution is intended primarily to be a practical consideration of the means to adopt in order to overcome moderate cases of asthma, it is not considered necessary to deal at length with causes and symptoms. We shall therefore, proceed to outline comprehensive measures of treatment that are designed to produce a gradual restoration of the normal functioning of the

bronchial tubes and the body in general, and so eventually eradicate the asthmatic condition.

### Consider All Factors

It has been stated that the underlying condition responsible for asthma (and for all disease) is an impure state of the blood. Therefore, in order to restore the blood's essential purity, careful consideration must be paid to all the factors which have a bearing upon the condition of the blood.

First and foremost, the food eaten is the chief factor to consider. As impure blood arises from the consumption of food in excess of the body's needs, it is a simple matter to make an alteration in that direction. It is chiefly the acid-forming foods that are eaten to excess, and they are foods such as the following: meat of all kinds, fish, eggs, cheese, all starchy foods, wholemeal or otherwise, and sugar in all its forms.

When we know that the human system needs only certain quantities of protein, carbohydrates (sugars and starches) and organic mineral salts for its maintenance in a state of health, it is easy to see why there is so much disease; for, if one considers the diet of the average individual, it will be observed that the acid-forming foods heavily predominate.

### Individual Differences

Some persons are able to assimilate more than others of the foods producing acid, owing to their daily occupation being of a kind that involves much physical exertion, and, consequently, a greater breaking-down of tissue, which has to be replaced by elements derived to a certain extent from acid-forming foods. That is one reason why some persons may eat largely of those foods and yet remain in apparent health. There are, of course, other factors, such as elimination in relation to intake, that have to be considered; but it would be beyond the scope of this article to discuss them.

From what has been said, it will be readily gathered that, in order to restore a normal condition of the blood, the acid-forming foods must be placed under a strict ban until the excess of acid in the system has been neutralized or eliminated.

### The Treatment

The sufferer from asthma should therefore proceed as follows:

For each of seven consecutive days nothing other than three meals composed of fresh ripe fruit should be eaten. (Bananas should not be included, as unlike the juicy fruits, they have not the power of neutralizing body acids.)

It should not be thought that such a diet means "starvation"—far from it, although a small loss in weight may be the result. Have no fear about adopting it.

Where constipation has been a factor, it would be advisable, while on the fruit diet, for an enema to be used each day in order to remove any impaction of the bowel, and to assist in the whole body-cleansing process.

### The Amplified Diet

On the completion of seven days on fruit only, it will then be necessary for an amplified diet to be commenced. Such a diet should be arranged on the following lines:

Breakfast — Fresh fruit only.

Midday — Fresh fruit, and a glass of fresh, cool milk, drunk slowly.

Evening — A large mixed salad, composed of any of the salad materials in season. Grated nuts or cheese may be added. (The dressing should be of olive oil and lemon juice.) One slice of wholemeal bread, toasted or fresh, with butter.

The amplified diet should be continued for fourteen days, when a more comprehensive scheme of feeding may be adopted. At the

end of one month, if satisfactory results have not been secured, the whole plan of feeding may be carried out again, from fruit diet to full diet. Obstinate cases may require several repetitions of the regime, with intervals of one month on full diet.

### Other Very Useful Measures

In order that the system may have every assistance possible, it will be necessary, in addition to carrying out the dietetic measures, to adopt measures whereby the skin, lungs, and body as a whole may be toned up. Such methods would include special physical exercises, deep-breathing exercises (to be practised when the asthmatic condition becomes sufficiently improved), Epsom salts baths (not to be taken by those suffering from any heart affection), the cold sitz bath, the cold rub-down and dry-friction bath, etc.

The supplementary measures should be commenced right from the outset, and be continued with indefinitely, for the bringing back to normality of the various functions that have been disturbed may not be achieved in a short time; indeed, months of perseverance may be needed in many cases. But, provided the treatment that has been outlined is carried out conscientiously and with enthusiasm, the majority of asthma sufferers may look forward eventually to much benefit being derived. Patience and unwavering perseverance are the necessary factors for success.

### WALKING FOR HEALTH

Walking — as a child, required mental concentration and control. It was very constructive—but, after you mastered the art of walking so that the mind was absolutely freed from directing the muscles used in walking — walking ceased to become constructive for you. Now; you can again make walking a very beneficial and constructive exercise by again applying mind to the job. Concentrate on what you are doing and how you are doing it. Hold the chest up, chin in, body erect, and allow the weight of the body to strike the ground on the ball of the extended foot and not the heel. Do this along with deep, rhythmic breathing and again your walking will become a very beneficial exercise for you. You should walk intelligently not less than from two to five miles each day. Walk to your work. Walk home at night. Think for the health of your God's "temple" while going to and from work. Constructive thoughts combined with constructive exercises and intelligent walking will make your walks to and from work highly beneficial and not an act of drudgery.

### OBESITY IS A TRAGEDY

After passing middle life fatness and disease are synonymous terms. Obesity and health cannot travel the road of life together. It is a well-known fact that fat individuals die more easily and more quickly than do slender people. Fat people do not

know what real health is—unless they possess very good memories! They often go down with such troubles as rheumatism, diabetes, liver and kidney disorders, heart troubles, pneumonia, apoplexy, and hardening of the arteries with the greatest ease, and leave this beautiful green earth years before they need.

So that, all things considered, obesity is not a comedy, but a tragedy. Thinness is no joke either. It is equally ugly and undesirable from the "physique beautiful" standpoint. Both extremes can and should be avoided or overcome.

An electrically operated can opener has been invented that cuts the tops from 20 gallon cans in a minute and opens smaller cans even more quickly.

### WHY BE SICK?

### WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

FREE copy on request

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# CANCER

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



# The Truth about WHO is Back of the CITY MANAGER PLAN--- Paying the Bills, etc.

Muscatine, Iowa  
December 8, 1933

To The Citizens and Voters of  
Muscatine, Iowa.

I am writing an open letter to you today, my fellow citizens of Muscatine, Iowa, believing as I do that we have thousands of good Christian men and women in our city; men and women of honesty, honor and integrity who believe in justice to all mankind.

This type of citizenship should be the aim of all good law abiding citizens, for without this we cannot hope, and will not prosper in any walk of life, nor as a nation, state or our city.

The intention of this letter, my fellow citizens, is to refute a false, an absolutely false, statement issued in a circular dated on November 24, 1933. This circular has been broadcast through our fair city; a disgrace to our city to just stop and think that we have men in our city who will stoop to be so low in principle as to write and issue a circular that is as absolutely false as it can be. And in order that our citizens and voters of Muscatine will know what this false circular is, we will publish it in this letter. This circular as printed and circulated follows:

#### Warning

To the Citizens of Muscatine  
After five years another effort is to be made by a private power corporation to secure control of our city government.

A petition has been prepared and typewritten in the office of John M. Kemble, an officer and director of the Federal Construction Company, known as Moscow Power Company, and is about to be circulated throughout the city requesting the Mayor to submit a proposal at the coming election to abandon the present form of government and to install or erect in place thereof a city manager or dictator. All departments of the city will be under his control.

Plenty of money will be spent to put over this petition and election. The present mayor will be for it.

Do you want to turn the control of our electric light and water plants over to one man who will be named by the private power interest?

Be on your guard. Tell all citizens to beware and not to sign any petition for a city manager government.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1933.

J. J. Dickerson  
Howard Finley  
J. U. Rehmel  
C. M. Canfield

One man's name, Mr. J. U. Rehmel, was printed on this circular without his consent to such use as the following notice published in the Journal:

#### Notice

Although I am opposed to a proposal to install a city manager plan in Muscatine, I have not authorized the use of my name in hand bills now being circulated against it.

J. U. Rehmel

I wonder why the man who wrote that false circular, and in all probability is a ring leader of that wonderful home rule league, did not sign that circular instead of having men sign it that are not generally known in our community. I simply wonder if the man who wrote that false circular

thinks he has done anything that is honorable or can it be possible that he does not possess any honor in his heart at all and may be ignorant of what honor is.

I would just like to ask what that wonderful home rule league has ever done for the city of Muscatine or any of its members so far as building up the city or in a religious, a moral or in a material way.

And now, my fellow citizens and voters, I shall endeavor under an affidavit given by me to prove to you that every statement in that circular is false and as I shall prove to you this circular first states. A petition has been prepared and typewritten in the office of John M. Kemble, an officer and director of the Federal Construction Company, known as Moscow Power Company. I want to verify Mr. C. H. Spaethe's statement in the communication published in the Journal in which he said the petition had been drawn in J. M. Kemble's office. Mr. C. H. Spaethe and I went to Mr. Kemble's office and requested him to draw us a petition for city manager form of government which he did and it was simply a business deal and we will pay him for that service.

I also wish here to state that I have never in any way been connected with the Moscow Canal Power Company and I here wish to commend Mr. Kemble in his untiring efforts for forty years or more in the attitude he has taken and much money paid out by him in an effort to bring about a project that would prove an everlasting benefit to our city and our industries here and many more new industries and manufacturing plants which are seeking to locate where they can get natural and lower power rates which this project would afford our city, and I as a Muscatine citizen, very much regret to note that our legislators have failed to grant that proposed project and I hope yet that in the near future we can again try, and let us hope that when it will again come before the next session of the legislature, we may be able to secure this great project. And this circular also states that we who are in favor of city manager government, would turn our city over to one man as manager and dictator. This statement is also false for city manager is not a one man power. It is a four (4) man power absolutely.

City manager law provides that three (3) men shall be elected by a vote of the people of our city to serve as aldermen and when three men have been elected, they will form the city manager plan as the law provides these three aldermen shall appoint one of their number to be chairman or will act as mayor. They then will appoint a man who will act as manager and will devote his entire time to management of all departments of the city and he will work in connection with the three aldermen in all departments pertaining to the city and these three aldermen can discharge the manager at any time he fails to perform his duties or fails to keep the oath he takes on assuming the duties for which he has been appointed. This false circular also states that plenty of money will be spent to put over this petition

and election. I wish also to answer the article of Mr. C. C. F. Brandt published in the Midwest Free Press of November 30th, as his inquiry of who is furnishing the money to pay the cost of circulating this petition and also Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who in a communication in the Journal of December 7th, is very much interested in who is to furnish the money. I am sure of one thing that we will not ask either of these gentlemen to furnish any of the money that is a cinch. I shall herein attempt to answer these gentlemen in regard to who is to finance this proposition.

Mr. C. H. Spaethe, who has been an advocate of city management for our city for many years and he with Mr. Harry Hahn, was the sponsor of city management here four years ago. And at this time it is Mr. Spaethe alone who is sponsoring this manager plan for our city and no one else and I know positively that when he said in his communication on November 27, 1933, that he assumed all responsibility of sponsoring the management plan he has proposed for our city. I have known Mr. C. H. Spaethe for about fifty-five years. We were in the same line of work during most of our lives. We both learned the harness business and both worked at the old harness shop bench and we were just Charley and Joe. Charles learned the harness trade in the harness shop of the late Jacob Hess here many years ago and after he finished his trade with Mr. Hess he became associated with the Van Nostrand Saddle Company and was the manager of that firm for a number of years until he became secretary of our building and loan association several years ago.

About 18 months ago I drew up a petition to present to our mayor and city council for the reduction of our taxes which we as citizens are so vitally interested in having lowered, and when I had drawn up this petition I had him read the petition as I did many more of my friends and business men, and I said, "Charley, what do you think of my petition?" He said, "Jo, your petition is in the main right, but you will never get any response. I stated a number of other people told me the same thing. And I have been convinced that he was right for my petition with two thousand five hundred and thirty signatures had laid dormant and has been ignored for nine months and the will of so many people has been thrown aside. Mr. C. H. Spaethe has prevailed on me for almost a year to take up the manager plan for our city. He said to me, "Jo, didn't I tell you a year or more ago that you could not get anywhere with your petition. Politics are rotten, and I have been convinced that he was right and when our city council will ignore the will of two thousand five hundred of its citizens and taxpayers for politics and this petition was signed by manufacturers, business men, laboring men and citizens in all walks of life, and it absolutely ignored by our city officials. Is it not time to eliminate this poor business judgment of the men we elect and establish a new system of city government. My friends and fellow citizens, taxpayers, laboring men and mechanics and all

manufacturing industries of our fair city, let us all unite for a new system of city government in the city manager plan.

Mr. Spaethe said to me a few weeks ago, "Jo, if you will look after getting the petition for a city manager city, I will furnish the money. I believe I can get the support of many of our citizens in a financial way and if I cannot get financial help from some of our people I will shoulder the financial load myself." So I said, "Charley, I will agree to try and get the required number of signers to the petition." And he said to me, "And Joe, I will try and get you paid for getting out the petition. I do not want you to do this for nothing." I said, "Charley I do not want one cent for my labor. I have worked on my other petition over a year and have been ignored by our city officials and I agree with you that you can not get any where with these ward heelers and political bunch for it makes no difference who you elect, Democrats or Republicans, you get no results from these political bosses."

Fifty years ago when you elected men to our city offices they were the servants of the people and sought to work for the interest of our citizens and taxpayers, but today we the citizens and taxpayers are the servants of our city officials who pay no attention whatsoever to good city government and lower taxes which we all as citizens and taxpayers are so vitally interested in having accomplished for the welfare of our city. I was told the other day that I was getting five dollars a day for circulating this petition and I want again to say I am not to receive one cent for the services I am giving Mr. C. H. Spaethe who is sponsoring the city manager plan for our city. I am working for the best interest of Muscatine to its religious, moral and better government for our city and economy in every department so that we may have our business men, manufacturers and our laboring men have taxes reduced and am positive that if we establish the city manager plan of government and get good honest men for our aldermen, men of honor and integrity and just such a man of manager and with these men of such a type we will have much better managed city than the old political ward healer and curb stone politician.

My fellow citizens, I suppose you saw by our county treasury report on the delinquent property that there are in our county, one thousand pieces of property that will be sold for taxes of 1933. I made inquiry of Mr. Nicholson; I asked if the larger per cent of these properties were in the city and he said he thought it was and the most of these properties are on our laboring men's homes who are unable to secure work and can not possibly pay their taxes on their homes that shelter their families. Mr. Fellow Citizen, we are in a deplorable condition financially and let us as a city stand together. Let us try this manager plan and let us forget that we are a Democrat or a Republican, or a Catholic or a Protestant. Let us bind ourselves to getting far better city government and let us stand for and elect men to our offices that are good honorable

men that will stand for economy in all departments of our fair city.

I also want to say that it is reported about the city that the Iowa Electric Gas and Power company is secretly furnishing money for this proposed manager plan for our city. I also want to brand that report as absolutely false. I also want to state again and again that there is no secrecy in anything pertaining to this proposed manager plan of city government sponsored by Mr. C. H. Spaethe who is sincere in his attitude he has and the stand he has taken in this, his proposed city manager plan.

Several weeks ago Mr. Spaethe said to me, Jo, I have a book here that gives a full and complete account of the city manager plan and I wish you would take it home and read and I believe you will be convinced as I have been that the city manager plan is the only plan to accomplish anything pertaining to the city good government and economy in all departments of our city." I took his book home and read it from cover to cover and I have been convinced that as Mr. Spaethe stated, it is the only plan that will give us the kind of city government that all good law abiding citizens are desirous of having accomplished. There are about four hundred and fifty cities and towns in the United States that have adopted the city manager plan and only about 5 per cent have returned to the old plan and that has been brought about by shrewd politicians who would sacrifice the good government of a city for selfish power and greed and turn it over to ward heelers and curb stone politicians. We will publish the number of cities and towns in the state of Iowa that have adopted the city manager plan. Our little city of West Liberty has the city manager plan and I am, as a citizen of Muscatine and Muscatine County, proud of our clean and well governed city of West Liberty. They have us beat in more ways than one; first in law enforcement and they have us beat on the annual fair that they have put on for nearly 50 years. Fifty or sixty years ago we held a county fair in our city and they were splendid good fairs with many fine attractions and the best of horse races. Mr. Benj. Hershey our big saw mill man and a real citizen took a great interest in our fairs and for years furnished two fine trotting horses, two of the best horses in the middle west. The names of these horses were Fleeta and the other was Envoy and they usually won some of the races. When we held these fairs, we had a population of 10 or 12 thousand and now we have 16,000 and let the little city of West Liberty beat us. West Liberty, we commend you on your well governed city and the public spirited citizens you have in your little city. May you continue in this splendid spirit that is shown in your city. Now my fellow citizens and taxpayers, please inform yourself in this proposed manager plan of city government. Read the city manager plan published in full in last Saturday, December 2nd issue of the Muscatine Journal that gives the law in full on city manager plan. Both of our city papers are in favor of the city



# Citizens of Muscatine!

Learn the TRUTH about the city manager plan for Muscatine. Be sure to attend one or both of the public meetings to be held next week. Every loyal citizen of Muscatine owes it to himself and his fellow citizens to learn the TRUTH about the CITY MANAGER plan.

manager plan. The Muscatine Journal and the Midwest Free Press. We have thirty men and women out with petitions and expect to have more. Please read up on city manager plan and if you feel you can endorse the plan, we would be pleased to have you cooperate with us and sign same petition and help boost the manager plan of city government, and let us as citizens and taxpayers of Muscatine all work and boost for a better, bigger and greater Muscatine and as this year we have celebrated our centennial as our one hundred years of progress, and as we start our second one hundred years of what we hope will be a century of even more progress than we have seen in the past century and that the blessings that come to us from our Heavenly Father who is the Giver of every good and perfect gift, may the same blessing that He has afforded us in our century may also be showered on the future generations.

Understand, Mr. Spaethe has had nothing whatever to do with this communication.

And I also want to state that as late as Saturday night after reading my open letter to our citizens, he said to me, "Jo, I feel that you should not publish that letter for so many of our people will not believe your statements." I said, "Charley, you know that this circular is absolutely false, false from top to bottom and I feel that our citizens should be informed of the truth pertaining to these absolutely false statements of that wonderful home league who for years ever since we established our municipal electric and power

plant, that has been their cry it seems and is an absolute fact that they want to make the citizens of Muscatine believe that they established and built our electric light and power plant and are maintaining the same."

I do not believe my fellow citizens, that there is one good intelligent citizen of Muscatine who is sincere and a good true citizen who does not want to see our electric light plant made a perfect success as our water plant has been for 58 years, since 1875, under the management of Mr. William Molis, one of the best water works men in the country today. Mr. Molis has been superintendent and manager of our water plant for 57 years. When our water plant was first established in 1875, the company had for its superintendent a man by the name of Mr. Watt, who as I remember, was superintendent for just one year and then Mr. William Molis was chosen superintendent and has been in charge ever since. I also want to say that it is largely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Molis that we have the splendid system in our water works that we have today and have had for years since our water works plant has been transferred from where the first pumping plant was located on the levy by the elevator and was found it was a mistake in locating it at that point for the water was pumped direct from the river and when the river was rising or between heavy rains, washing mud in the river. Our water was so unsanitary for use. I have seen the water so bad that it was unfit for washing clothes, much less

for a human to drink or cook with and as I remember it was Mr. Molis who devised the idea to place our water plant on the Island where it is today and where through 11 drive wells as I believe these are that are sunk in or driven in the Island sand that affords the best natural filter, for there is no artificial filtering system that will equal the Island sand filter. We are very fortunate in having our Muscatine Island that furnishes us the splendid pure water. Very few cities can boast of so fine a water system as we have.

And this is almost entirely due to Mr. William Molis' ability as a water works man for which we, as a city and as citizens, should highly appreciate. And, my fellow citizens and taxpayers, we can establish the manager system of our city government which I know and believe can be done if the good citizens of this city of Muscatine, irrespective of political affiliations or religious belief, will all work and pull together. We can change to the manager plan of city government and if we can elect 3 good, honest, honorable, upright men of integrity who will work to the best interests of our city in a religious, moral and economical way and get a man of the type who has managed our water plant so successfully for 57 years in the person of Mr. Molis. We surely will have nothing to regret in changing from this political bunch and that wonderful home league. And, my fellow citizens, did you ever stop and think, are not the men, who are leaders of that wonderful home rule league, made up largely of office seekers? Are they not of

the type that have held office or at present holding office or are seeking office? Some of these have held office as long as twenty or twenty-five years. Do we want this kind of city government any longer? Judge for yourself and I also want to say that when they say that we want to turn over our city to a power trust and that we want to have a one man manager and dictator, this is as false as that whole circular is. In the first place, that electric light plant is the property of the people and citizens of this city and cannot and will not be sold or disposed of without the vote of the citizens and voters of Muscatine and the writer of that false circular knows this is true. This has only been issued to mislead our citizens as to the real truth pertaining to this whole proposition and, My fellow citizens and taxpayers, in closing wish to say I am signing this open letter to you under an affidavit that this letter is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I also want to

say, as I suppose it will be said, that J. M. Kemble or someone else has written it for me, I do not have to ask any man to write my honest convictions as I know and see them and I also want to say that there are three things that I allow no man to assail men on and they are: First, my faith in God; the Father, Son and Holy Spirit; my honesty and last but not least the loyalty to my country, the flag and stars and stripes that my father and my father-in-law, Captain Galbreath Bitzer, fought on the battle field at Springfield, Missouri, on the 10th day of August, 1861, to maintain and hold high that Flag that has never known defeat and this great nation, the greatest of all nations on earth, may she soar higher and higher to that great goal to be a greater Christian nation, a God fearing nation and a nation that shall stand for rightness and better morality, better government more economy and stand for everything that is just to all mankind.

JOSEPH BILKEY  
315 Sycamore St.  
Muscatine, Iowa

Subscribed and sworn to before me by  
said Joseph Bilkey this 15th day of December  
1933. Witness my hand and Notarial Seal.

H. D. HORST,  
Notary Public

## List of Cities and Towns Under Manager Plan in Iowa

Population	Population	Population	Population
Ames ..... 10,261	Dubuque ..... 41,569	Ida Grove ..... 2,206	Mt. Pleasant ... 3,743
Anamosa ..... 3,579	Estherville .... 4,940	Iowa Falls ..... 4,112	Onawa ..... 2,538
Aurelia ..... 281	Fredericksburg . 204	Joice ..... 225	Villisca ..... 2,032
Clarinda ..... 4,962	Harcort ..... 264	Manchester .... 1,320	Webster City ... 7,024
		Maquoketa .... 3,595	West Liberty ... 1,679



## "MAN'S CASTLE"

**WHAT HAS HAPPENED** — Trina and Bill have been living together. Bill loves his freedom and he won't let anything hamper him. When Trina tells him she is to have a baby, he is dazed. He goes to see Fay La Rue, a Broadway star he has been having an affair with, and breaks off with her entirely. Then he goes back to the vagabond settlement on the Hudson River banks where he and Trina live in a shack. Trina worships Bill; would do anything for him and doesn't ask anything of him, even because of the coming child.

### NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

The next day Bill found Trina industriously shopping for the evening's meal.

"Come on home," he told her bluntly. "Ira's waitin'."

Trina was puzzled. "Ira?"

Bill nodded. "Yeah. Him an' his Gideon. Sure. If it's my son, the least I can do is give him a name."

The girl stared at him wonderingly.

"Gimme that basket," he said gruffly. "I'll carry it."

A few hours later, with Flossie as witness and Ira performing the ceremony, Bill and Trina were married.

"It would've looked better," Flossie said critically. "If you wasn't packin' that heater, Ira."

The preacher-night watchman looked apologetically at his shoulder holster. "I'm sorry. I was on my way to work when Bill came and asked me to—er—perform the ceremony. And I've got to go now. I'm late. He faced the newlyweds.

"O'course ain't a church, but the words are the same, no matter who reads 'em. And, in the eyes of God, you're man and wife." There was something sad and forlorn in his eyes as he repeated "Man and wife."

Then he left for the toy factory where he worked.

Bill left his wife of a few minutes

Out of the stillness of the pause that followed, the sudden clangor of a burglar alarm filled the room. Bells could be heard ringing all over the building. Although Bill didn't know it, Bragg had double-crossed him.

"What's that?" Bill asked harshly.

Ira was stuttering with excitement and anxiety. "Somebody set off the burglar alarm! There'll be cops all over the place in a few minutes."

Bill stood, undecided. "Well, what're you standin' there for?" He started pushing Bill toward the window. "Go on—beat it! Hurry—before they get here!" He practically shoved Bill out on the fire escape.

Bragg, back at the settlement, was telling a terrified Trina that Bill was arrested for attempting to rob a safe. Trina was almost frantic with fear for Bill. Once again Bragg tried to persuade her to come to him, arguing with the sobbing girl that her man was forever gone anyway.

"He's gone, ain't he?" Bragg persisted. "He's gone, I tell you."

They were standing in front of the big man's shack. The door opened and Flossie came out. "You're a liar, Bragg. He ain't gone. I saw Bill go into the shack a minute ago."

Trina breathlessly pushed her way past Bragg and ran toward her own hovel, crying Bill's name.

Flossie eyed Bragg. "What's the matter with Bill?" she asked him with deceptive mildness.

"He won't be around," stated Bragg. "Didn't he crack a crib?"

"He got away, didn't he?"

"For how long?" he sneered. "The cops'll be down here after him."

"How do you know?" Flossie persisted.

"I got a hunch," said Bragg slowly.

The girl gazed with venomous



"He's gone, ain't he?" Bragg persisted. "He's gone, I tell you."

(Posed by Arthur Hohl and Lovetta Young.)

and went to wake up Bragg. He was ready, he told the big man, to pull that job he was talking about.

Bragg jumped into his clothes and they headed for the toy factory that Ira guarded at night. They had no trouble getting into the place. Ira was asleep. Bragg knew exactly where the safe was. Bill looked around the room that harbored their prize. A quantity of toys were strewn everywhere. Curiously he picked up a little toy soldier.

"Say," cried Bragg hoarsely, "what're we here for—to kick in this safe or play with toys?"

"Just a second," answered Bill. "I wanta see how it works."

Having wound the toy up, he placed it on the floor. The little tin soldier started to walk, and the blatant strains of "Reveille" came from his tiny bugle. Alarmed, Bragg reached out and grabbed the mischief maker.

"Gimme that!" he exclaimed. "What's the matter with you? You wanta wake the old geezer up?"

"If this wakes him up, what's goin' to happen when you blow that safe?"

"He's locked in his office, ain't he? By the time he gets here, we'll be gone. Put that thing back and gimme a hand." Bragg started to drill the ancient safe. "If he wakes up we'd be in a tough spot—without a gun or anything. I still think you oughta go back an' tap him on the head, like I told you. I'd feel a lot better if he was gagged an' tied up."

"Nah. Ira wouldn't hurt a fly."

Bragg was uneasy. "Well, just the same, you'd better go over an' open that window there."

"What for?" inquired Bill. "We're up three stories."

"There's a fire-escape."

Bill walked over to the window and opened it. The moon attracted his attention, and he stood there and gazed at it.

Bragg's panicky voice broke into his dream. "Look out!"—and then Bragg was out the window. Bill wheeled. A flashlight beam was playing over the room. With a dash he started for the window. Too late. A shot, a fierce pain in his shoulder. As Bill staggered and went down, Ira dashed up to him. With a mighty surge, Bill overcame him and took his gun from his grasp. Ira had not recognized Bill up to this point, but now he did. He looked at him unbelievably. He got to his feet as Bill released him.

"What's the matter, Pop?" Bill asked him uneasily. "What're you lookin' so sour about? Are you disappointed in me?"

"I'm not thinkin' of you," the preacher said mournfully. "I'm thinkin' of your wife."

scorn deep into Bragg's eyes. He tried to meet the fiery look, and then dropped his eyes. Flossie turned away and walked over to Bill's shack. She was about to enter, when she heard voices. In spite of herself her eyes teared for the first time in many years.

Trina was talking gently, serenely. "You're such a silly—robbin' safes to get money when you always said you had no use for money."

"It wasn't for me," Bill said in a low tone.

"For me... I know," the girl said. "But I don't need anything... not even you. You can go, sweetheart, and stay as long as you like. Maybe some day you'll come back—just to visit. You might get lonely sometime, and sorta curious an' wanta know what your son looks like—maybe." He voice welled with sudden emotion. "Sweetheart—sweetheart! I'll do anything if you'll only be happy. I'll give up anything—even the kid—if you'll only be happy!"

Flossie broke in. She walked quietly over to Bill's coat and took Ira's gun. "Pardon me," she said then. "Mr. Bindlestiff, your freight train's waitin'. You better hop aboard."

"No," said Bill, holding his freshly bandaged shoulder. "I'm stickin' around."

Flossie made a face. "An' now, when stickin' around means the Big House, you wanta linger. That don't make sense."

"Maybe it don't, but I can't leave Whoosit." He patted Trina's head.

"Well, you dumb sap," exclaimed Flossie, "why don't you take her with you?"

Bill looked at Trina. "What about it, kid? You wanta go?"

"Wherever you go," she said simply.

Flossie, the gun hidden in the folds of her dress, went back to Bragg. "You're not gonna squawk to the cops, Bragg—for the simple reason that stiff's don't squawk." She leveled the gun at him steadily. "This ain't murder. Just house-cleaning. Stop your shakin'. It won't hurt. You'll be where you belong. An' me—I'm drunk—I'm not responsible. The State'll take care o' me. Some place to sleep regular."

"Flossie!" Bragg cried in a strangled voice.

Flossie's finger tightened on the trigger. "Close your eyes, Bragg."

A pitiable specimen of terror, he closed his eyes and his knees sagged. The girl emptied the gun into his body.

Together, Bill and Trina rocked with the motion of a cattle car that was taking them to a new life.

THE END

## WHAT MR. ADLER'S NEWSPAPERS SAID

(Continued from page one)

against which varied charges were made by a legislative investigating committee, feels that the members of the house, who last week started hearings on the investigating committee report, ought to hear the highway commission's side of the story too.

His attitude was made known Saturday, after the possibility developed that the house might not sit again as a committee of the whole to continue its hearing. At that time members of the investigating committee admitted frankly that they could see no purpose in continuing the hearing. It was held probable that a resolution would be prepared for the appointment of a new committee to make an investigation of the commission.

In fairness to members of the commission, Mr. White's stand appears to be justified. Some unpleasant things against the commission were brought forth in the committee's report. It seems only fair to those against whom these charges were brought that they be given an opportunity to defend their actions.

As we read the Associated Press messages from Des Moines telling of the house probe to date, Mr. White seems to have defended the commission's activities quite ably.

Without attempting to draw any conclusions until all the cards are turned, as we read the messages, Mr. White and the commission thus far seem to have emerged from the barrage without much harm done.

The attorney general's report brought the probers the information that there was no evidence to support their charges of collusion in the purchase of cement for Iowa's road system. The attorney general further noted the commission's statement that, by virtue of making the furnishing of cement optional on the part of the commission to contractors, something over half a million dollars was saved the state between 1929 and 1932 by taking advantage of falling prices.

There's certainly nothing in saving the state half a million dollars for which any investigating committee should want to burn the commission at the stake.

As to the disputed bid on snow fences, and the charge that the low bid was not accepted, the probers learned that the bidder failed to comply with the published notice and submit the required sample. Hence the commission was taken on the carpet for not "buying a pig in a poke."

Mr. White also gave what seemed a reasonable answer to the assertion of a former commission employe relative to the sale of pick handles. It seems that a quantity of them were disposed of at three cents each, rather than given away. And the same handles could be repurchased today for half a cent each, Mr. White maintained.

Other developments of a somewhat similar nature would indicate that the committee which did the investigating caught a tartar. Even the chairman of the investigating committee admitted Saturday that he may have been mistaken in some of his figures and was willing that the house accept White's figures in comparing the extent and cost of Iowa's improved roads with those of another state.

Far be it from us to imply that in the administration of a 232 million dollar road building program between 1919 and 1932 there were no mistakes or errors in judgment on the part of the commission or its employes. We know a lot of business men whose integrity is unquestioned who will admit their judgment was wrong on several things during the same period.

But if saving the state half a million dollars on cement, selling

## Legislators Balk Move To Raise Pay

DES MOINES — The house committee on compensation of public officers this week reported out with a recommendation for indefinite postponement a bill which would have restored salaries to their old level on Dec. 31, 1934.

The bill would have restored salaries of state, county and municipal officials whose pay was cut a total of \$2,000,000 by the last legislature.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one)

wife land back on American soil after 25,000 mile flight starting last July which took them to Europe, Africa and South America.

ROCKFORD, Ill. — Mrs. May Hanson, 39, found guilty of killing her divorced husband by throwing gasoline over him and igniting it. Jury recommended 14 years imprisonment.

CHICAGO — Government suspends all loans by Home Owners Loan Corporation in Illinois, pending investigation of graft charges.

Sunday, Dec. 17

HAVANA — Six killed, many wounded in new Cuban rioting aftermath of revolution.

Monday, Dec. 18

WASHINGTON — Nationwide investigation of all Home Owners Loan Corporation office ordered following "resignation" of William G. Donne, Chicago manager. Investigation showed lawyers forcing exorbitant fees for assisting with loans.

CHICAGO — Receivership hearing reveals Samuel Insull, Sr., planned receivership for his 2 billion dollar utility empire keeping his own lawyers in power after receivership.

WASHINGTON — Redistribution of wealth through heavier taxes on large incomes urged by representatives of Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, The Central Conference of American Rabbis and the National Catholic Welfare Council.

Tuesday, Dec. 19

CHICAGO — Chicago politicians have a Christmas party — two policemen shot, one may die, Alderman Mathias ("Paddy") Bauer arrested.

Wednesday, Dec. 20

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt extends NRA blanket code four months beyond January 1.

NEW YORK — Jesse L. Livermore, stock market and grain plunger, returns home after mysterious absence, apparently amnesia victim.

WASHINGTON — Shifting of liabilities to show complete liquidity when liabilities existed, admitted by Detroit bankers at senate inquiry into closing of Detroit banks.

pick handles for several times what it would cost to replace them and refusing to buy merchandise sight unseen are typical examples of the commission's faults, we venture that a lot of Iowans will overlook them.

There are without a doubt a lot of individuals who are dissatisfied with the commission, both past and present, for not putting one of the new concrete highways past their front door, thereby adding to the value of their property. Doubtless some of them would welcome an opportunity to pillory the commission and its chief engineer. But it begins to look as if it would take more than the evidence of some former employes, possibly with a grudge, to do it.

From where we sit it looks like the commission takes round one.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## HOUSE ORDERS CEMENT TRUST INVESTIGATION

(Continued from page one)

Only four Republicans voted the motion in favor of the investigation, while 56 Democrats joined in supporting it.

### Republican Opposition

Thirty Republicans and 13 Democrats voted against continuing the probe.

Consideration of the charges has been major business before the house since last Friday. Fred P. White, chief engineer of the commission, appeared before the house on Saturday and gave a voluminous explanation of the commission's work.

Rep. Christian Grell of Scott county, precipitated a serious battle in the house during interrogation of White when he suggested the chief engineer be placed under oath. After the row however, Grell agreed that White should continue his testimony without being sworn.

Mr. White declared the highway commission had spent only \$232,500,000 from 1919 to 1932 instead of \$295,000,000 to build 4,000 miles of hard roads.

### Surprise Vote

The vote yesterday was somewhat of a surprise to lobbyists and some representatives who had been quoted as saying "the investigation is killed." On Tuesday, Rep. Marion Bruce of Pocahontas county filed a motion to dismiss all charges against the commission as "hearsay and gossip." Apparently it was thought certain this would be approved until yesterday when advance predictions were upset, and the house voted to continue the investigation.

## Andy Mellon Wins 220 Million Suit Over Tax Refunds

WASHINGTON — Justice Proctor of District of Columbia Supreme court last week dismissed a 220 million dollar suit brought against Andrew Mellon. Ogden Mills, and other former treasury officials by David A. Olson.

Olson, a one-time investigator for the senate stock market committee, charged that the former treasury heads had granted foreign steamship lines illegal tax refunds of 110 million dollars.

Acting under an old statute, he filed suit for twice that sum in the name of the federal government.

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